

Magnificent Panorama of 'Frisco Fire. 46 Inches Long

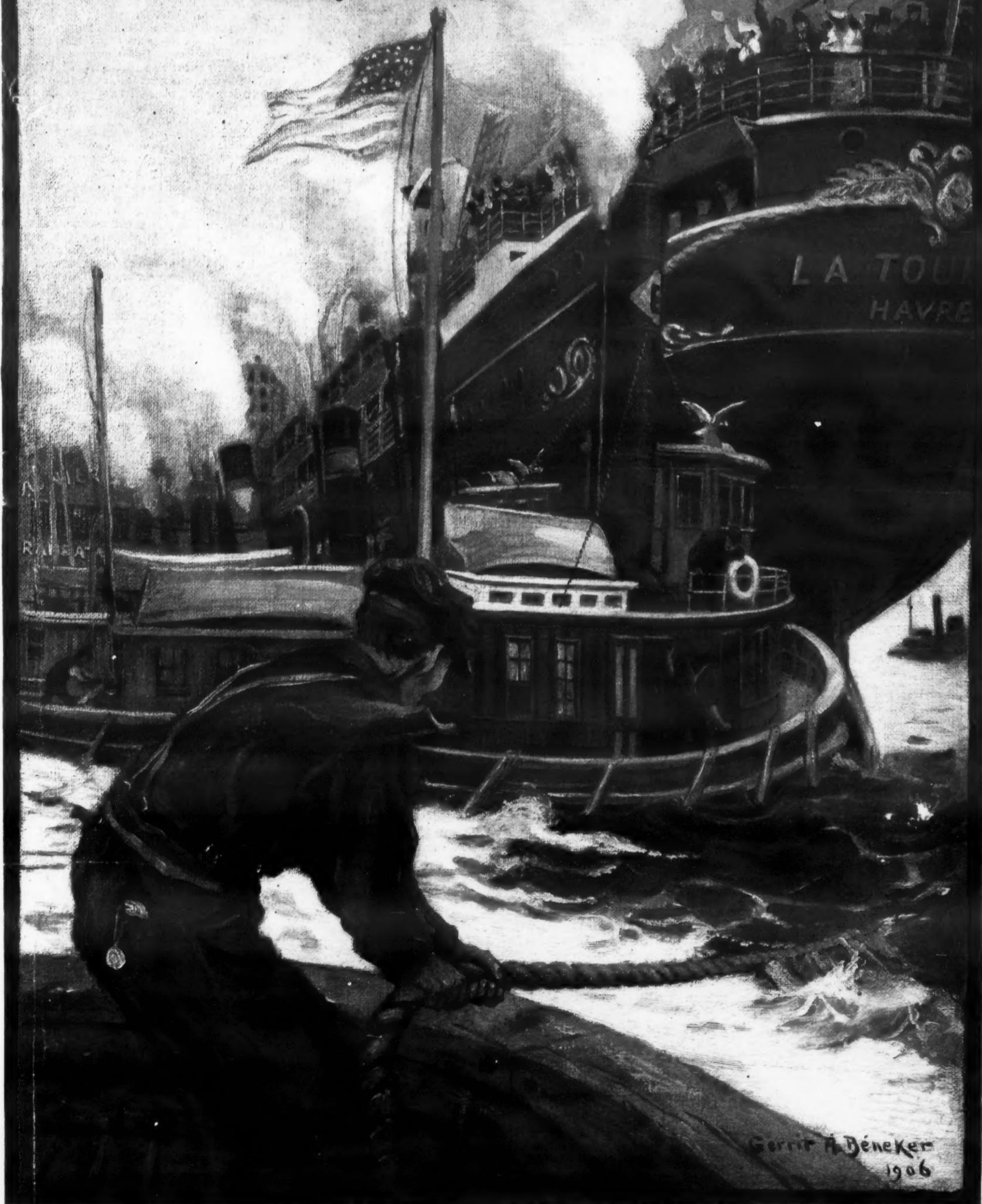
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JUNE 7, 1906

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NO. 2648

LESLIE'S WEEKLY



Diminutive Tug-boats Helping an Ocean Greyhound To Dock at New York.

Drawn by Gerrit A. Beneker.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CII.

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Thursday, June 7, 1906

Are We Spending Too Much Money?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT realizes that if the Republican party would hold its present dominance in national affairs and its present place of leadership in other and lower circles of government throughout the country it must enter at once upon a policy of rigid and business-like economy in the administrative departments at Washington and all other departments of the Federal service. The party cannot have, and will not deserve, a further lease of power unless it does this, and does it at once. Neither the present unexampled prosperity of the country nor a promising future will excuse a rate of national expenditure which can be reasonably construed in no other way than as a wasteful and extravagant use of public funds. In the present state of the nation a treasury-deficit, such as has recently existed, is in itself a serious indictment of the wisdom and business judgment of some of our administrative officials. A treasury deficit could not, and would not, exist if our national outgo was kept within the limits of our national income, as would be the case if the common-sense principles of ordinary business obtained in the Federal service.

It is evident that President Roosevelt realizes to the fullest extent the need of a more careful and scrupulous use of public funds, and is doing what he can to cut down former extravagances and to cut off useless expenditures altogether. It is largely through his personal urgency that a policy of reform has been instituted in the government printing office, which, it is believed, will effect a saving of at least a million a year. Another long step toward economy was taken last year when Congress made it a misdemeanor for any department to create anticipatory obligations. Hitherto, when Congress did not vote enough money to last through the fiscal year, it has been the practice of department heads and bureau chiefs to authorize contracts in excess of the appropriations, trusting to deficiency bills to make things even. Sometimes these deficiency bills ran up to a total of \$30,000,000. This easy-going and dangerous practice has now been stopped, and the public treasury will be the gainer by it.

But it is in the War and Navy departments that there has been the largest and the most startling increase, and the most prodigal use of public funds, in recent years, and it is here that the pruning-knife should be most unsparingly applied. Nearly half the national budget last year came under the head of military expenses, including in this the item of pensions. In a period of profound peace, and with every promise of its continuance for an indefinite time to come, the present enormous outlay on the army and navy seems to many to be wholly needless. It is evident that Secretary Taft recognizes this, for in the estimates for 1906-1907 which he has recently sent in to the Secretary of the Treasury the appropriation asked for is nearly \$10,000,000 less than the amount granted the War Department for the year 1905-1906. In this and in other directions it is the belief that the War Department estimates may be cut down to \$105,000,000, as against the \$115,000,000 of last year. This is good, but these military expenditures could easily be lessened many millions more without any detriment to the nation. The elaborate defense works proposed for the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River under the plans of the Endicott board could, for example, be cut out entirely, or the appropriation for them greatly reduced, without loss to the country.

Many believe that our relations with Great Britain are such that we need little or no defense works along our northern border, and that public money appropriated for this purpose is worse than wasted. Nearly \$30,000,000 has already been appropriated for sea-

coast defenses now in process of construction, and if the Canadian border is fortified it will require at least \$16,000,000 more. Unpardonable extravagance has also been permitted for years past in tests of new explosives, new guns, and other pieces of war-technology, and millions of public money has been annually wasted in this way. A single item of this kind was the expenditure of nearly \$500,000 on a great gun at Sandy Hook which has recently been discarded as useless after having been mounted less than three years. It is not necessary that one should be an anti-militarist, or an extremist of any name in the matter of military preparations, to recognize the folly and needlessness of spending so much public money on public defenses and war machinery on land and sea when there is not the slightest prospect of war anywhere on the horizon. There has been a craze on the nation in this matter of war preparation, and it is time we came to our senses. If we would practice economy, here is the place to begin. Our national military bill could be easily cut down, and the country be all the safer, happier, and better for it.

The economy demanded for the nation to-day is of a rational kind and not an economy of the pinchbeck and miserly variety—not the economy which would save at the spigot of public printing and waste at the bung-hole of the army and navy. All that is required is the exercise of ordinary common sense and a recognition of the rational needs of the nation. Money spent in extending rural free delivery and in otherwise enlarging the benefits of the postal service is money well spent, and if more is needed for this purpose it should be granted. The same may be said of appropriations for national highways, for irrigation purposes in the West, for a more efficient sanitary service, for the improvement of harbors, and for the benefit of our new insular possessions. We have duties and obligations in all these directions which we ought to meet and discharge promptly and generously. Enlargement rather than retrenchment would be a wise, just, and proper policy for some, if not all, of these purposes. The nation is rich and powerful enough to deal justly and generously with every interest, but no amount of money or power can justify extravagance and waste. There is no call for us to be miserly in the things that actually count for the happiness and true progress of the nation.

What Caused the Damage in 'Frisco?

MANY PEOPLE will probably fail to appreciate the force of the objection made by a member of the citizens' committee of San Francisco the other day to having photographs of the ruins sent out over the country marked "destroyed by the earthquake," instead of "destroyed by the fire." Other San Franciscans interested in the future welfare of the city and of the Pacific coast in general are calling attention to the same misstatement. The distinction made as to the chief cause of the fearful destruction of property is a distinction in which there is really a great difference, and a highly important one in its bearing upon the future.

As all the world knows, or should know, the San Francisco earthquake, through terrible enough and quite unprecedented in its severity for that region, was not in itself an event of appalling proportions, and the direct loss of life and property by it was comparatively slight. It was accompanied by no rendings of the earth and no tidal waves, such, for example, as gave the Lisbon horror its worst and most destructive features. In the earthquake itself there was not anything of fearful portent for the future of the city, anything whose possible recurrence should necessarily excite fear and apprehension for life and property.

The fire was the chief agent of loss and destruction, and this, though caused by the earth tremor, belongs here, as everywhere, among the preventable things. It is entirely rational to suppose that the new water-supply system of San Francisco may be so devised that an earthquake of similar severity occurring in the future would not leave the city again at the mercy of the flames, as was the case this time. With buildings constructed, and a fire protective system arranged, in the light of the recent experience, no reason exists why San Francisco should not offer fully as much safety for residence or business purposes as most other cities of the world. Certain great and inevitable risks attend life in great cities, and San Francisco is no worse than any other large centre of population and business activities in this respect, now nor in the future.

Breaking the Telephone Monopoly.

IT IS THE height of impudence for the New York Telephone Company to assert that its monopoly of the telephone service of the city is the best thing for the citizens. It has certainly been a good thing for the company, which for the last twenty-five years has charged its helpless patrons what it pleased and paid nothing for the privilege; but now, when the Atlantic Telephone Company seeks equal privileges, and promises in return a two-cent rate within Manhattan Borough, an interborough rate of five cents, and unlimited business service for twelve dollars a year, the company in possession becomes suddenly solicitous lest New Yorkers shall be incommoded by a duplication of services. Its representatives argue, moreover, that telephone patrons will save no money on account of the reduced rates (which apparently the company has made up its mind to meet), because it will be necessary for everybody to install both services. The very admission that telephones may be rented at a profit, even when the rate is reduced from thirty to fifty per cent. (for the new company engages not to unite with

the old, under any circumstances), is proof that patrons have been paying exorbitant figures for the service they have been receiving.

It is not duplication of service, but halving of profits, that is giving sleepless nights to the New York Telephone Company. Whatever concessions it has hitherto made to the public have been forced from it, and now that the city sees a chance of deliverance, any administration which should block the way of the new company would deserve, and, we believe, would be made to feel, the full weight of the anger of an outraged public.

The Plain Truth.

"PLAYING the races" is responsible for the going wrong of Herman Schutt, a New York elevator boy arrested for the theft of several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and cash from the apartment-house in which he was employed. The amount of harm done to society by the prevalence of pool-room and race-track gambling, by the perversion of such boys as this, is incalculable. And yet for the "development of horseflesh" and the enrichment of the gambling syndicate this soul-destroying business must, it seems, go on indefinitely. The churches should have something to say about this matter. Let them take the question to the polls next fall, and see to it that a Legislature is elected pledged to wipe out race-track gambling in New York State.

DOUBTLESS some of the sensational newspapers will begin to crucify Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, and a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, because it has been discovered that he received \$450 for attending a directors' meeting. It is explained that this payment was made to him to cover trifling expenses and to recompense him for the time—several days—spent in Milwaukee while attending the meeting. Such criticism would be on a par with the attack made upon ex-Senator Hill because of his retainer of \$5,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance Society. If Mr. Hill had not had the courage to demand an investigation he might have remained all his life under the onus of the scandalous imputation some newspapers made against him. The foremost lawyers in the State—John E. Parsons, ex-Governor Black, Benjamin F. Tracy, John F. Dillon, William T. Choate, and others—testified before the Bar Association committee that the Senator's fee was not excessive, and that he had committed no impropriety in acting as advisory counsel while a United States Senator. It is time for some of the newspapers to make an apology.

THERE IS SUCH a thing as overdoing even a reform work. We observe an unfortunate disposition to needlessly and too persistently criticize the administration of life-insurance affairs. For example, the comptroller of the Mutual Life Insurance Company recently placed the insurance on the New York office-building with a certain fire-insurance firm. Some one immediately discovered that the head of that firm was a cousin of President Peabody of the Mutual Life, and the latter was at once asked by the newspapers to explain. From his frank and open statement to the reporters it appears that the rates made by the company were as low as any one can quote, and, furthermore, that Mr. Peabody had no knowledge of the transaction until it had been closed. Even if he had, there would have been nothing in the circumstance to justify unfavorable comment. If the terms given were advantageous to the policy-holders, as Mr. Peabody says they were, and as they seem to be, it was absurd to raise the cry of nepotism. He did only what any good business man would have done. Reform, in insurance or anything else, is not promoted by criticism which overreaches itself.

WITH COMMENDABLE frankness, Senator Bulkeley, of Connecticut, president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, admits that it contributed \$5,000 to the McKinley campaign in 1896. The Senator holds that the contribution was justified on the ground of public expediency, the same as its contribution of \$5,000 to the relief of the San Francisco sufferers was. He therefore has no fear of criticism from the Aetna's policy-holders. A good deal of noise was made during the insurance investigation in New York over the contributions of the companies to the McKinley campaign. The stress of those stirring campaign days has not been so completely forgotten by the conservative bankers and business men of this country that they can ignore its vital importance. If the insurance companies of New York had done nothing worse than to make moderate contributions, from the surplus of the shareholders, to prevent a political upheaval that threatened our financial integrity, we doubt if any one would have reason to find fault. It is true that the funds of the policy-holders belong to the latter, but it is also true that it is the duty of those to whom these funds are intrusted to safeguard them to the best of their ability, and in emergencies to take such action as events may seem to justify. No personal advantage was gained by the officers of insurance companies who favored subscriptions to the McKinley campaign fund. In many industrial corporations the same sense of insecurity as to the future led the directors to make generous subscriptions, just as they have been making them recently to the San Francisco fire-sufferers. These were made in emergencies that did not seem to justify conference with the shareholders. If a conference had been called, and the facts had been properly stated, a vast majority of the shareholders would have indorsed the subscriptions.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

ALL WHO have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Professor Charles P. Fagnani, of Union Theological Seminary, will be in no way surprised at the tenor and substance of an address which he delivered recently before the People's Institute in Cooper Union, New York, but which, according to the impression conveyed by some of the daily newspaper reports, was subversive of some of the widely-accepted teachings of the churches. So it was, but not in any sense that could give offense to any thoughtful and candid believer. Dr. Fagnani is not only a man of the rarest culture, of ripe scholarship, and broad views, but a man of an unusually sunny temperament and a most winning personality. His public addresses are a compound of wit and wisdom such as one rarely hears from other lips. Professor Fagnani was at one time the president, and has since been for many successive years the secretary, of the Quill Club, the well-known literary society of New York. Dr. Fagnani's philosophy of life, as expressed in precept and in practice, is simply this: If we really care whether people be good or not, we can best contribute to the bringing about of the result by helping them to be happy, lightening their burdens, lessening their handicaps—for he holds that, strange as it may seem to those who believe in total depravity, people had rather be decent than not, "if it is only made a little bit easy for them." In his Cooper Union sermon he told his auditors that the trouble with the church is that it teaches that the rewards of right living are all in the hereafter. "You are told, with monotony," he said, "be good and you'll be happy. Now, I believe that should be transposed. It should read, be happy and you'll be good."

THE HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN will have an abundant opportunity this month (June) and next to learn how much the constituencies which he has represented for so many years really think of him. On June 17th he will have completed thirty years of continuous representation of Birmingham in the House of Commons, and on July 8th he will reach his seventieth birthday. The two events will be observed by the entire city, and the public demonstration will embrace as big a street parade as the honorable gentleman's friends can get up. Mass-meetings and fireworks will be the order of the evening.

THE POLITICAL career of Robert L. Taylor, who has been chosen at a Democratic primary election in Tennessee as the successor of Edward W. Carmack in the United States Senate, has an oddity about it that appeals to the American heart. Mr. Taylor is probably the most popular man in his State, and he became so the first time he ran for Governor. His opponent at that time was his own brother, and Mr. Taylor won the election by resorting to an unprecedented method of campaign. At the political mass-meetings, instead of making the usual speeches, he produced a violin, and, being a fine player, entering a fine player, entering

tained the crowds with music that enraptured them and secured their votes for him. The "fiddling Governor," as he is known, has had three terms in the gubernatorial chair, besides having been a member of Congress and holding other political offices. Both he and Mr. Carmack are of the editorial profession. Mr. Taylor is noted as a genial and pleasing lecturer, who inspires his audiences with happy thoughts and makes them all his friends. Mr. Carmack is an able man, but is more given to sarcasm and invective than is his victorious opponent. Mr. Taylor had sought to succeed United States Senator Frazier, but Mr. Carmack espoused the latter's cause, and Mr. Taylor was then defeated. Mr. Carmack now, no doubt, regrets his alliance with Mr. Frazier.

THE FACILITY with which it can be manufactured by those who have even a slight knowledge of explosives, the ease with which it can be carried around without detection, and its frightful effectiveness when it is set off, have made the bomb the favorite weapon of anarchists and revolutionists. It is in frequent use in Russia for purposes of assassina-

tion, and it was expected to play a great part in the May Day uprising in Paris, which was so summarily put down. The bomb explosions in the French capital were few, and did comparatively little damage, while at least two of those who sought to perpetrate them came themselves to grief. These men were heading for Paris, through the Forest of Vincennes, when a bomb which they bore was accidentally exploded, killing one man, known as Striga, and dangerously wounding his companion, Sokoloff. The men were found to be Russians, who had been attending



STRIGA, THE ANARCHIST,
Slain by a bomb in Paris, and his wife—a defaced photograph found on the man's shattered body.

the school of mines, and who had shown as much interest in the revolutionary movement in France as in the fight against the Czar. Great excitement was caused by the discovery that the bomb was like the one thrown at King Alfonso and President Loubet in Paris a year ago. The pocket of the slain anarchist, Striga, contained a photograph of himself and his common-law wife. The picture, here reproduced, shows the defacing effects of the explosion.

THE NEWSPAPER reports of the recent serious illness in New York of Mrs. Varina Jefferson Davis served to revive in many minds memories of a time of national stress and trial, now happily far in the past. Mrs. Davis is the widow of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy during the late Civil War, and she is probably the most prominent and popular woman in the South. For about four years she was the "first lady of the land" below Mason and Dixon's line, and her position afforded her an intimate knowledge of the inner workings of the struggle of her people for independence. She was intensely loyal to her husband, and after his capture and imprisonment her wifely devotion aroused widespread sympathy for her, even in those days of animosity and bitterness. Since his death she has always been prompt to defend his memory against all critics, not excluding the President of the United States. While Mrs. Davis's home is in Mississippi, she has during past years spent a good deal of her time in New York, and she has a large circle of friends in the North. The accompanying picture of Mrs. Davis shows her as she appeared



MRS. VARINA JEFFERSON DAVIS.
From a portrait buried during the Civil War, and lately resurrected.

while the war between North and South was still in progress, and it has an interesting history. It was owned by Southern sympathizers in Pennsylvania, and at the time of the battle of Gettysburg was buried in order to prevent its possible destruction by Union soldiers.

MANY HAVE expressed the opinion that the fact of his having become the son-in-law of the President would lend considerable impetus to Congressman Nicholas Longworth's political career. Naturally and properly this may prove to be the case, but that does not imply that all must be smooth sailing with him. However, there is a zest in a lively contest, and so the congressman will, no doubt, enjoy locking horns with the Cincinnati lawyer, Theodore Horstman, who has openly declared that he aspires to succeed Mr. Longworth in Congress. Mr. Horstman and his friends are planning to make their fight, first at the primaries and then at the convention. Mr. Longworth's self-announced opponent has a record of independence of boss control and of antagonism to ring rule. He claims that Mr. Longworth does not represent "that spirit of the Republican party which is awakening and the support of which it is necessary to have this time in order to win." Mr. Longworth is yet to be heard from.



THEODORE HORSTMAN,
The Cincinnati lawyer, who aspires to succeed Congressman Longworth.—Schmidt.

A HOTEL with five stories under ground and twenty-three stories above the street, is a novelty even in New York. But this is the latest addition to its great hosteries. The new Hotel Belmont, opposite the Grand Central depot on Forty-second Street, is directly connected both with that railway station and the subway. On a rainy day, a lady stopping at the Belmont can descend to the subway, go down town and enter at least one of our great dry-goods establishments from the subway, do her shopping at a distance of a couple of miles from her hotel, and return without having been out on the street. At the recent opening of the Belmont it was disclosed that some of the principal decorations were designed and executed under the personal supervision of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, formerly Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt. They attracted much favorable comment. The opening of the Belmont was celebrated by a dinner attended by prominent railway and newspaper men, the builders and the architect, and by Mr. Belmont himself. Mr. B. L. M. Bates, the widely-known manager of the Everett House, is the lessee, and was showered with congratulations by his friends who sat about his delightful festal board. Complimentary speeches were made by Mr. Frank Presbrey, Mr. George H. Daniels, Martin W. Littleton, August Belmont, and L. Wiley.

THE CASE OF United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, has been brought to a crisis by the decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming his conviction in the court below on the charge of accepting a fee to practice before a government department. The Senator was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of \$2,500. His counsel has secured a stay of sixty days within which to file an application for a rehearing. But before that period expires the Supreme Court will have adjourned until October, and its decision on the application will probably not be rendered before next winter. Owing to this state of affairs, many members of the Senate are convinced that that body should take action on the Burton case, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections has been instructed to consider and report on the matter. It is believed that if a resolution for the expulsion of Burton were presented by the committee it would be adopted at once. Senator Burton does not, it is said, intend to resign, as his conviction has not been finally clinched, and he still has hopes of a reversal. During his vigorous and protracted fight in the courts he has kept out of the Senate chamber, his State being thus deprived of half of her representation in the upper house.



SENATOR JOSEPH R. BURTON,
Of Kansas, whose conviction the United States Supreme Court has affirmed.

ONE OF the men who should not be left out of political reckoning for the future is Governor Hanly, of Indiana. From the beginning of his administration he has shown himself to be a fearless, independent, high-minded chief executive. He has been promptly and heartily responsive to the moral sentiment of his State, and has dared to do his duty in the exposure and prosecution of evil doers without regard to party affiliations or the effect on his own political fortunes.



ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
Tennessee's "fiddling Governor," who will be her next United States Senator.—Thuss.

A Glorious Home-coming Week in Kentucky

By R. E. HUGHES

UNIQUE IN its conception and with every promise of being splendid in its achievement, home-coming week for all Kentuckians will be celebrated in Louisville June 13th to 17th next. Then 100,000 sons and daughters of Kentucky are expecting to gather once again under the old roof-tree, there for a few brief days to renew the associations and ties of bygone days, to enjoy the hospitality of their brothers and sisters still at home, to give free rein to the deepest sentiment in the heart of man, the love of home, and to go back again to their adopted homes to pick up again the threads of every-day life.

Home-coming week is something new in the South, and its immense popularity is shown by the fact that already Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia have decided to follow Kentucky's lead and have a home-coming for their former residents, while several other States are now considering the matter. Old-home weeks have been common in New England for a score of years, but Kentucky is the first of all the States to send out a general call to all of her children, wherever they may be, to return to one of her cities at a specified time. She is the first who has undertaken to secure the names and addresses of all her former residents, and already there are on file at the Louisville Commercial Club, under whose auspices home-coming week is to be held, over 50,000 names, and it is expected that this number will be increased to 100,000.

According to the last Federal census, there were in 1900 nearly 600,000 former Kentuckians living in other States and Territories. Of this number the greater part live in the great West; and no matter where the traveler goes west of the Alleghanies, he will find among the leaders in business and politics, in law and literature, the names of Kentucky's sons and daughters. Kentucky's generous soil has ever produced big-boned, big-hearted, and big-brained men, while her daughters are at once beautiful and cultured. To the upbuilding of the West she has given some of her best blood. A simple glance at the record will show that there are few States in the Union which do not owe a deep debt of gratitude to Kentucky. Missouri owes half of her Governors to the Blue Grass State, while the present chief executive of Kansas was born in Kentucky, and many United States Senators and Congressmen, including Senators Cullom, of Illinois, and Pyles, of Washington, were born there. The Clays, the Crittendens, the Breckinridges, and others of Kentucky's distinguished families have always stood high in the councils of the nation, while in Lincoln and Davis Kentucky gave to the North and the South their war Presidents.

But it is not only those who have won fame and fortune, or both, in their new homes that Kentucky has invited to come back. Those to whom the struggle of life has been hard and the failures greater and oftener than the successes have received an equally cordial invitation. Home-coming week will furnish the first opportunity that many of her sons and daughters have ever had to visit the scenes of their birth since they left there many years ago. At the Commercial Club letters have been received from several hundred ex-Kentuckians whose absences vary from fifty to eighty-three years. Among all who attend the reunion these will be the most interested and the most cordially welcomed.

Kentuckians have been particularly clannish in their natures. Kentucky societies are in existence in nearly all of the larger cities of the West, and these societies have already arranged for special trains to bring them back for the Kentucky home coming. The

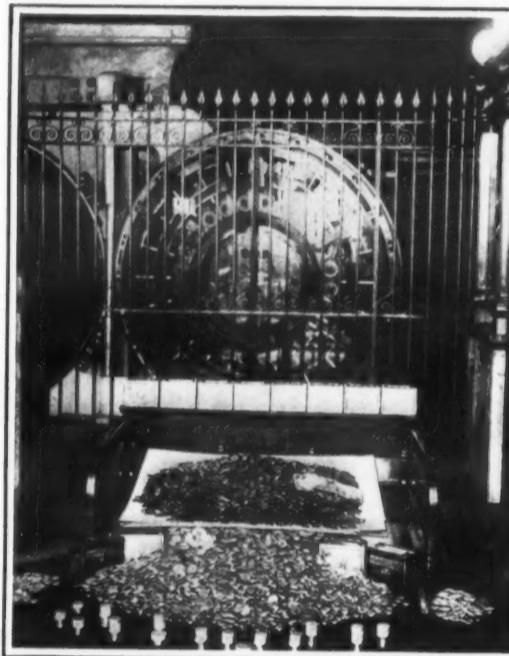
invitations have been extended to most of the county fairs from every wandering son and daughter of Kentucky, and acceptances have been received from every State and Territory and from thirteen foreign countries. The most conservative estimates of the size of the gathering fixes the number at 100,000. The gathering will be unquestionably the largest ever held south of the Ohio River.

The prepara-



NEW ARMORY BUILDING AT LOUISVILLE, HEADQUARTERS DURING HOME-COMING WEEK.

tions for the entertainment during home-coming week have been made on an elaborate scale. The citizens of Louisville are raising a fund of \$60,000 to be devoted exclusively to this purpose. Five parades, the unveiling of two statues, air-ship flights, and many other features have been decided on. The programme for the four days has been arranged with a



CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN TO THE FOSTER STATUE FUND.

view to recalling in the most attractive form the history of the State. The first day, June 13th, will be given over to welcoming and registering the guests. In the new armory building in Louisville, the second largest of its kind in the United States, headquarters for each of the one hundred and nineteen counties of Kentucky will be opened. These headquarters will be in charge of a hostess and a commissioner, named from each county by Governor J. C. W. Beckham. Here the visitors will register and receive badges

showing the county of their birth. The formal address of welcome will be delivered by the Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, and the response will be made by the Hon. David R. Francis, formerly Governor of Missouri, and the head of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Other distinguished Kentuckians who will be on the programme during the week are Associate Justice John M. Harlan, from Washington, D. C.; former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, of Springfield, Ill.; former United States Senators William Lindsay and John G. Carlisle, of New York City; former Governor Thomas T. Crittenden, of Missouri; Governor E. W. Hoch, of Kansas; Senator S. H. Pyles, of Washington; Senator Shelby H. Cullom, of Illinois; former Governors of Kentucky Proctor Knott, Simon Bolivar Buckner, William O. Bradley, and Preston H. Leslie, who has also served Montana as chief executive in recent years. In the afternoon a magnificent floral parade of automobiles and carriages will be given.

The ceremonies of the second day will be in honor of the memory of Stephen Collins Foster. A life-size statue of the composer of Kentucky's cradle-song, "My Old Kentucky Home," made by J. L. Roop, the sculptor, will be unveiled. One of the honored guests will be Mrs. Marion Foster Welsh, of Allegheny, Penn., the only child of the famous composer. A chorus of a thousand voices will sing "My Old Kentucky Home" and others of Foster's songs.

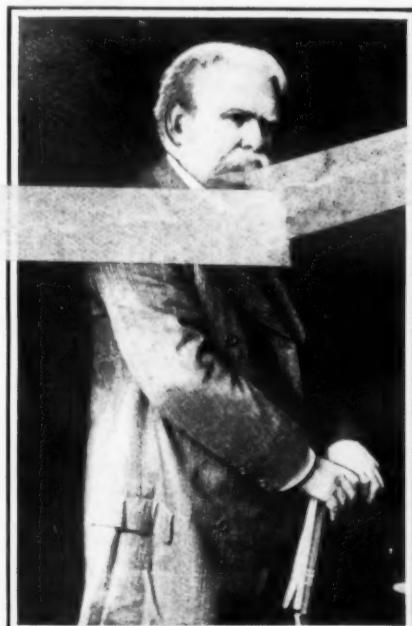
Daniel Boone, the pioneer, who was chiefly responsible for the colonization of Kentucky, will be honored on Friday, which will be known as Boone Day. The exercises will be typical of the period in which Boone lived. Following the unveiling of Boone's statue, made by Miss Enid Yandell, and which has been presented to the city by a wealthy citizen, the visitors will gather in Cherokee Park. Here a fort and stockade, modeled after Boonesboro, will be built, and a mimic reproduction of an encounter between the settlers and the Indians will be given. The victory of the settlers will be celebrated with old-fashioned games, apple-parings, sewing-bees, and other simple amusements. A Virginia reel will be danced on a platform built to hold a thousand couples. At night an allegorical pageant, the theme of which will be the history of Kentucky, will be the centre of interest, and is expected to prove the most spectacular event of the week. Immediately after the parade there will take place in the armory the biggest ball of its kind ever held south of the Ohio River. The dancing floor in the armory will accommodate nearly ten thousand persons.

Kentucky orators and poets will have their day on Saturday, which will be known as Greater Kentucky Day. An old-fashioned Kentucky barbecue will be held in Shawnee Park, and here the speakers will tell of the fame and glory of the Blue Grass State. An industrial parade will be one of Saturday's features. "Until we meet again" will be the spirit of Sunday, the closing day of the reunion. At the morning services at all the churches in the city the sermons will be preached by former Kentuckians. In the afternoon open-air services will be held in three of the parks and at night vesper services will be held at the armory. The final act of the reunion will be a grand ball.

During the home-coming week in Louisville, county home comings will be held by nearly every county in Kentucky.

Peace Palace.

ANOTHER step has been taken toward erecting the Peace Palace at The Hague, for which Mr. Carnegie has given \$1,500,000. Prizes have been awarded to architects who submitted plans for the edifice. The first prize, \$4,800, goes to M. Cordonier, of Lille, Belgium. The only successful Americans were Messrs. Howard Greenley and H. S. Olin, of New York, who won prizes amounting to \$1,200.



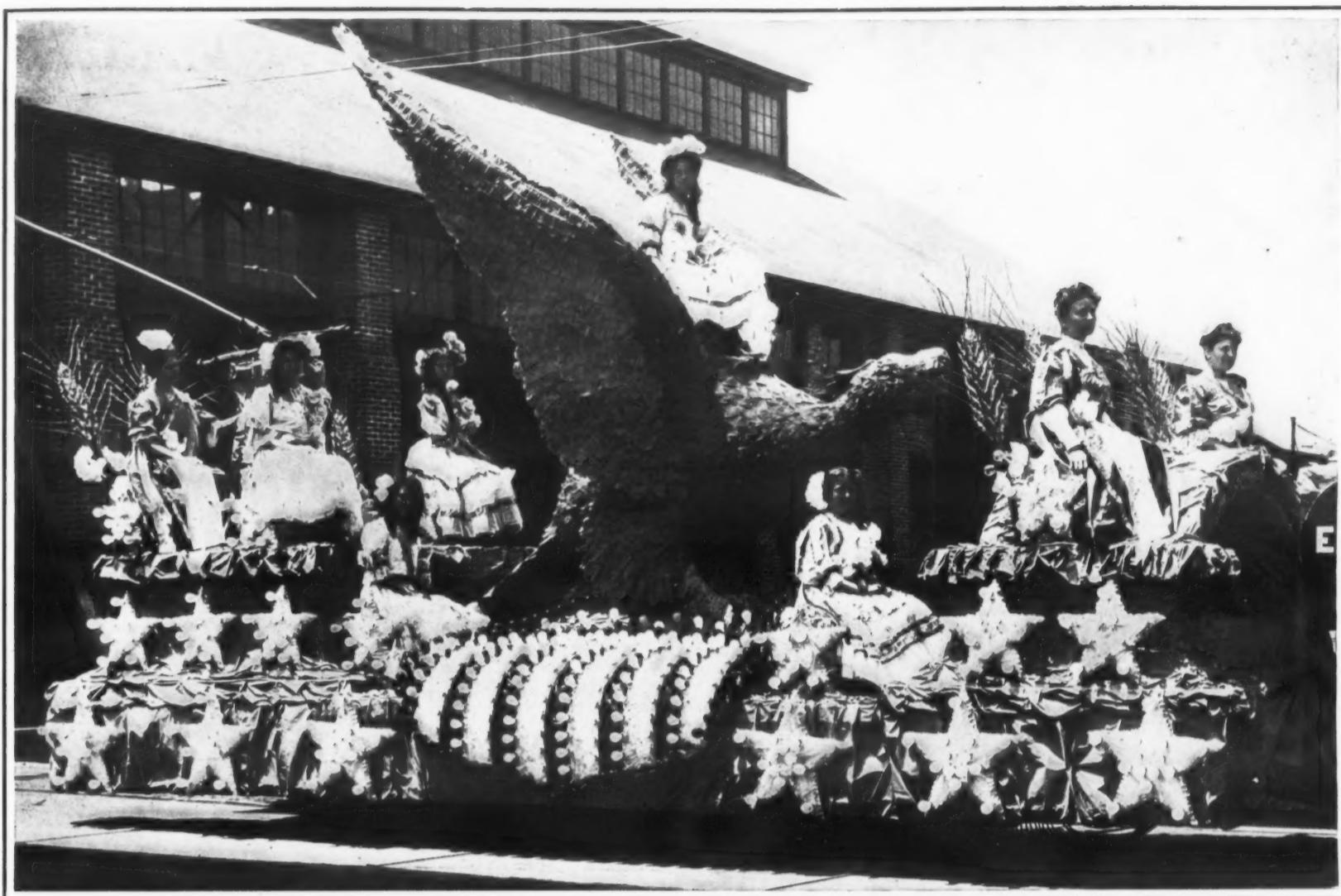
HENRY WATTERSON, EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, WHO WILL DELIVER THE HOME-COMING WEEK ADDRESS OF WELCOME.



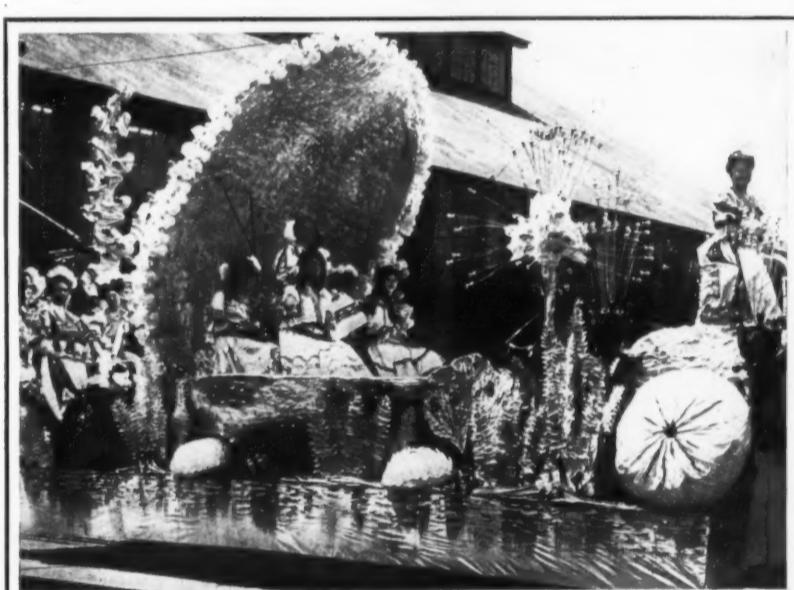
STATUE, BY J. L. ROOP, OF STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER, AUTHOR OF "MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME."



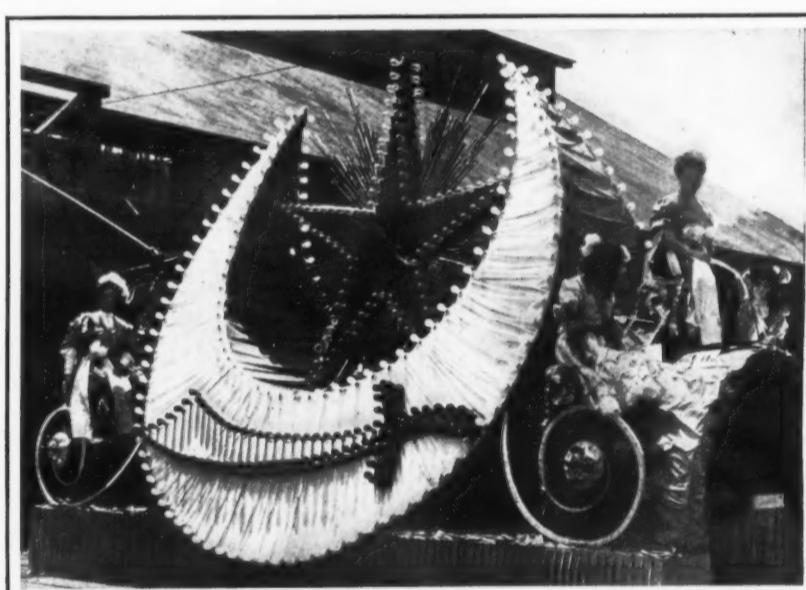
MISS ENID YANDELL, WHOSE STATUE OF DANIEL BOONE WILL BE UNVEILED ON "BOONE DAY."



SAN FRANCISCO'S UNDIMINISHED SUPREMACY ON THE COAST WAS TYPIFIED BY THIS DESIGN.



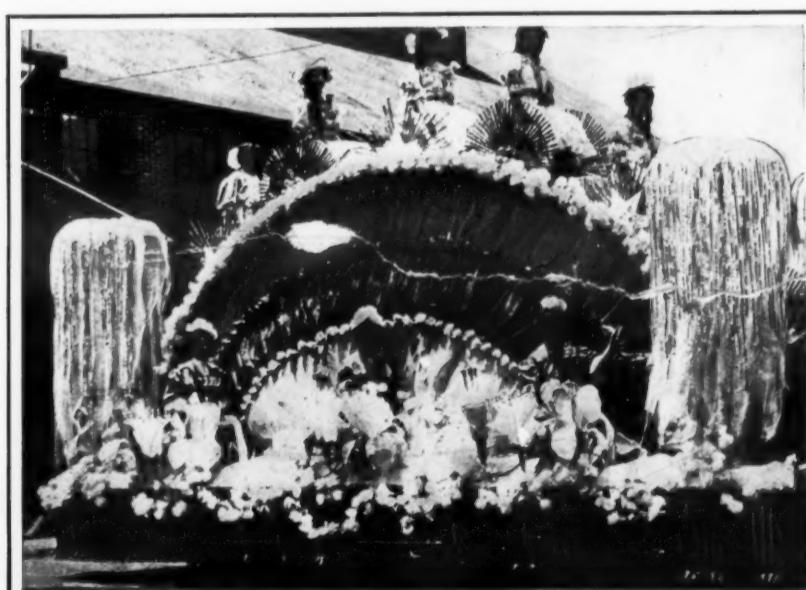
HEBE AND HER ATTENDANT NYMPHS.



FLOAT OF THE NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.



THE POMP AND PRIDE OF THE PACIFIC SYMBOLIZED BY THE PEACOCK.



IRIS AND THE DAUGHTERS OF THE RAINBOW ON THEIR GAYLY CAPARISONED CAR.

THE GORGEOUS SPRING FIESTA AT LOS ANGELES.

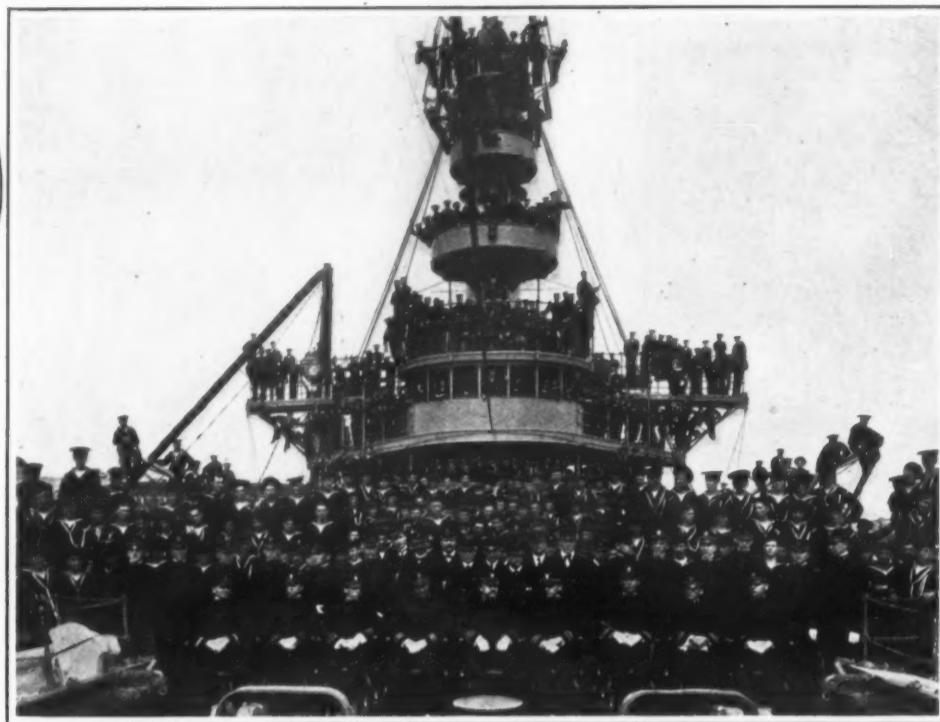
SOME OF THE ELECTRICALLY-LIGHTED FLOATS THAT APPEARED IN THE PROCESSIONS OF MAY 21ST AND 22D.
Photographs by M. E. Rafert.

American Conference at Rio de Janeiro.



HON. ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF STATE.
Aime Dupont.

LASTING RESULTS for good and the peace of the American continent may be confidently expected to result from the third international conference of the American Republics scheduled to meet at Rio de Janeiro in July. Besides the regularly accredited delegates from the United States, Secretary of State Root is to attend the sessions of the conference, preliminary to quite an extensive tour of South America. The secretary and the delegates



OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE CRUISER "CHARLESTON," ON WHICH THE DELEGATES TO THE RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE WILL SAIL.—*Copyright, 1906, by Enrique Muller.*



COMMANDER C. M. WINSLOW, IN COMMAND OF THE "CHARLESTON."
Copyright by Enrique Muller.

of the University of Pennsylvania, have a ready acquaintance with the subjects which will come before the congress, the last named having recently been called into conference by the Peruvian government to plan a new normal and industrial system for that country. Tilio Larrinaga is the Porto Rican resident commissioner here, and James S. Harlan is the ex-American attorney-general of Porto Rico, and son of Justice Harlan,



DELEGATE JAMES S. HARLAN, EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.—*Cox's Studio.*



DELEGATE W. I. BUCHANAN, WHO WAS DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION.



DELEGATE L. S. ROWE, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Gilbert & Bacon.*



DELEGATE EDMUND J. JAMES, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.—*Gilbert.*

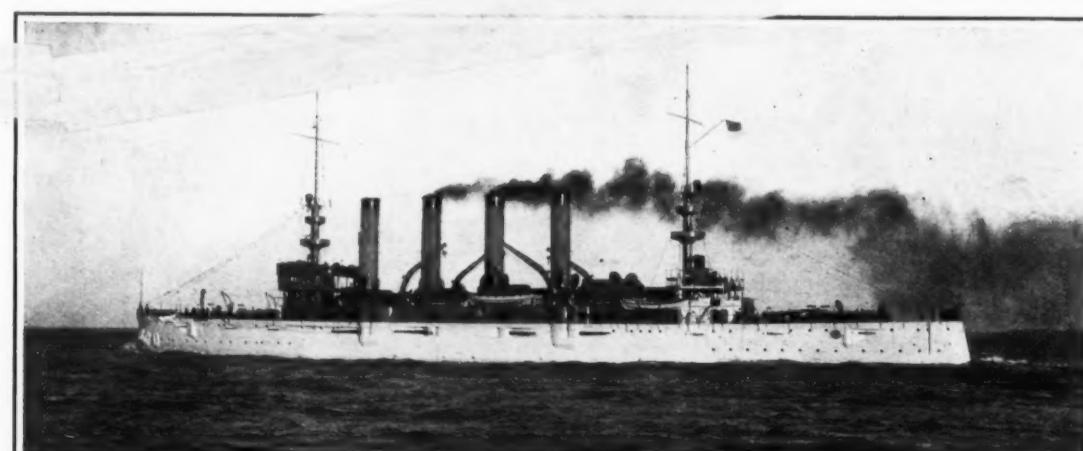
will sail for Brazil from New York on the cruiser *Charleston*. It will be noticed that this third Pan-American congress is to follow the second one, held at Mexico City in 1901-02, after an interval of less than five years, whereas it was twelve years between the first and second conferences. The Mexican conference left many questions unfinished, and several of the conclusions reached have been only partially carried out. This probably accounts in part for the fact that another conference has been felt to be necessary so early; but there is a deeper and more significant reason. The calling of this third conference within less than five years since the last one illustrates the extraordinary rapidity with which international problems are to-day developing and demanding united attention on the part of the various sections of the world.

The second Hague conference, which is expected to meet next year, is, though on a greater scale, not more significant in this direction than this approaching meeting of representatives of all the American states in South America. They are but different expressions of the same movement which is carrying the whole world into the present

The personnel of the United States delegation to the Rio de Janeiro conference, as made up by Secretary Root, will be strong and representative. It will be headed by William I. Buchanan, of New York, who, as a former minister to the Argentine Republic, and as director-general of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, has had exceptional opportunities for acquiring knowledge of the questions to be brought under consideration. President Edmund J. James, of the University of Illinois, and Professor L. S. Rowe,



THREE MASCOTS OWNED BY THE "CHARLESTON'S" CREW.—*Copyright, 1906, by Enrique Muller.*



THE FINE CRUISER "CHARLESTON," WHICH WILL CARRY SECRETARY ROOT AND THE AMERICAN DELEGATES TO RIO DE JANEIRO.
Copyright, 1906, by Enrique Muller.

of the Supreme Court. The secretary of the delegation, Charles Ray Dean, has had several important appointments along these lines heretofore. Frank Joannini, who goes as interpreter, is the official translator of the War Department.

It is not improbable that the Rio de Janeiro meeting may result in the organization of the Pan-American conference as a permanent institution, which will hereafter meet automatically at regular intervals of about five years. The programme of the meeting anticipates the reorganization of the Bureau of the American Republics on a permanent basis. This will almost certainly require for its effectual carrying out the giving to the conference itself a permanent character. A permanent international American conference, with an administrative bureau such as is proposed, would be a great step toward the elucidation, development, and consolidation of the numerous mutual interests of the nations of the Western world. Such an American federation would not in the least interfere with the world-federation, which will receive consideration at the next Hague conference.

Fourth-of-July Photo Contest.

POSSIBLY some of the camera artists who scan the pages of this paper have failed to notice the fact that LESLIE'S WEEKLY has offered a special prize of \$10 for the best picture sent in by June 15th, expressing the spirit and significance of the Fourth of July. This contest is financially attractive and it confers honor on those taking part in it. It is open to professional and amateur photographers alike, and it should result in a fine display of first-class work.



NEW ENGLAND LASSIES RIDING THE FARM TEAM TO WATER.



PRINCESS OF A KANSAS FARM OUT FOR A RIDE



THE BIG HEREFORDS LED BY A LITTLE CHILD.



THE CANINE FAMILY ENTERTAINING A VISITOR.



THREE FRIENDS AND PLAYMATES IN RURAL CANADA.



BABY'S CALL ON ONE OF THE FIRST FAMILIES OF 1906.

SPRING-TIME DELIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY.
LITTLE ONES OF THE FARMS ENJOYING THE GENIAL DAYS IN THE COMPANY OF THEIR ANIMAL PETS.
From stereographs, copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

Out-of-Season Pastime of a Coney Island Clown

By Harriet Quimby

WE OFTEN wonder what becomes of the vast army of performers, including the clowns, at Coney Island when that resort closes for the winter. There are thousands of them, all clever in their way, but for what they are particularly adapted there is no demand except during certain times of the year. The head-liners go into vaudeville—that is, the majority of them do; a few have made money enough wherewith to rest during the cold months, and of the lesser lights many join the ranks of the supernumeraries at the New York theatres; others get positions as helpers in caring for and training to new tricks the hundreds of animals which are also out of a job during the winter. But the busiest of all are the clowns, who have to think up new and startling tricks with which to amuse next summer's crowds, and at the same time attend to

local engagements for which they are called upon from time to time. It takes brains to play the fool, and while it is the easiest thing in the world to laugh at the antics of a clown, the situation to the bepainted and beruffled performer is quite a different matter. An hour spent in the winter work-shop of Frank Kenebel, who, each year, is clown-in-chief at Luna Park, Coney Island, is most convincing proof of the real work attached to a clown's life. It has been said that a clown's acting is entirely spontaneous. Not long ago a clown of local prominence, in an interview for publication, asserted that "not until he is in the ring does he know what he is going to do to make people laugh, and that the secret of his success is his spontaneity."

That sort of talk is absurd say his rivals. It is all very well in print, but, as a matter of fact, a clown not only has to think out what he is going to do, but he has to rehearse the new funnyisms to see whether or no they will be as amusing to the audiences as he hopes they will be. Aside from the regular circus



BETWEEN-SEASONS WORKSHOP OF KENEBEL, A POPULAR CLOWN AT CONEY ISLAND.

clowns, with their pigs, geese, etc., the funny men work in pairs and trios, and in order to act in unity it is necessary for them to practice.

"Coney Island crowds are the hardest lot of people in the world to make laugh," remarked Mr. Kenebel as he paused a moment in his work of manufacturing a gun which was supposed to shoot around a corner, and was expected to convulse this summer's revelers. "They have seen everything and are inclined to be blasé and hypercritical. They go about to the various side shows, bump the bumps, shoot the shoots, and sail around in the air until the very breath is out of them with laughing, then they drop into a seat at the circus, and it is up to us to make them laugh again. It takes something violent to please them. My most successful act last summer was an automobile idea, where the machine ran amuck doing all sorts of damage, ending by cutting a papier-mâché bull plumb in half, and then a grand climax by explosion of the gasoline tank. That act always brought a crowd, and it pleased them mightily. Cut a man's head off or

cameras, and an endless array of "props," all of which require more or less ingenuity and skill to manufacture, paint, and get ready for use. In the interesting workshop of Mr. Kenebel, besides a mirror and a motley array of garments, grease paint, and whitewash, was an assortment of heads, human and animal, detached hands, feet, whole and half lions, and all manner of queer things which only a clown to the manner born would know how to make use of. Each one of these articles represented a laugh-maker for blasé Coneyites. As stated by a well-known manager, there are only a few good clowns in this country, for one has to be raised in the atmosphere of the ring and to climb up little by little to reach the top; but once there, and he comes perilously near being an artist, especially if he has to make his audience laugh without the advantage of conveying his funnyisms in words. It is comparatively easy to be funny with a dialogue and a ridiculous costume, but to strike the funny bone in a pantomimic performance is real work, and the man who can do it is always in demand.

A Triumph of Pictorial Journalism.

ONE OF the most remarkable examples of aerial photography on record is a panoramic view of the ruins of San Francisco taken by means of a camera held in the air by five kites. A cable was attached to the camera, and by the use of a windlass it was drawn taut, the opposing forces of kites and windlass holding the camera steady. The exposure was accomplished electrically by the pressure of a bulb by the operator on the ground, when the camera had reached a height of about a thousand feet.

The scene (shown in our supplement of this week) embraces the destroyed business section of the city, a mile and a half wide and almost four miles long. It will be observed that the blocks in the foreground have been largely cleared of débris and that the streets are very little encumbered. The indomitable pluck and enterprise of the citizens here receives graphic confirmation, more convincing than columns of praise and description. The clearing up of the débris will soon be followed by extensive rebuilding operations, and the latter will be carried on with such energy and rapidity that it is predicted another year will see the ruined portion of the city reconstructed.

An Age of Luxury at Sea.

OUR GREAT steamships are beginning to rival our great hotels in cost and luxury. We extend our felicitations to our friend, Mr. Emil L. Boas, the general manager of the Hamburg-American line, on the arrival of the new 25,000-ton twin-screw steamship, *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, at the company's piers in New York harbor. This is the latest achievement of the ship-builder's craft, costing \$3,250,000, with a carrying capacity, including its crew, of 4,000 souls, a larger population than that of many an American city, and larger than the population of the capital of at least one American State. With its numerous decks and its popular promenades, including one graciously named after New York's own famous Broadway, with its palm-rooms and roof-gardens and elevators, it signalizes one of the greatest achievements of this most remarkable era.

Dustless Street-sweeping Coming.

AMONG the improvements of the future which are not only possible, but probable, is the abolition of the present barbarous method of street-sweeping. Medical authorities are in agreement as to the unhealthfulness of

the practice of stirring up germ-laden dust-clouds to irritate the delicate membranes of throat and lungs, and in our domestic economy the broom has now a relatively small part, the dustless sweeper and the vacuum pump having superseded it. If no genius has yet devised a practicable adoption of the vacuum process for street-sweeping—noiseless, dustless, and efficacious—let him receive this suggestion, develop it, and hear himself hailed among the benefactors of mankind. It needs, further, but a sensible, scientific, and not too costly method of disposing of street refuse to complete the solution of the street-cleaning problem.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

Henrik Ibsen, Norway's great poet and dramatist, aged seventy-eight years.

Colonel W. F. Switzler, of Columbia, Mo., the oldest editor in the United States, aged eighty-seven years.



HENRIK IBSEN, THE FAMOUS NORWEGIAN POET AND DRAMATIST.

John Mulvaney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., painter of "Custer's Last Rally," aged sixty years.

Professor George A. Wentworth, of Exeter, N. H., widely-known mathematician, aged seventy-one years.

Dark Blot on New York's Police Force.

IT IS difficult as a layman to speak with patience of the action of the court in ordering the reinstatement of forty-seven police officers of the New York force who were retired last year on the ground of physical disability. The reinstatements were ordered on a technicality, the retirement being adjudged illegal in that the full board and not a committee should have passed upon the men's fitness for further service. The court also held that too strict a line ought not to be drawn as to "full police duty"; that a man "may be able to perform police duty *** without being able to perform full police duty or every conceivable duty." Thus, on purely technical points like these, the courts have frustrated every attempt made in recent years to rid the New York police force of men incompetent for service either in point of character or for any other cause. All the officers whose vicious and corrupt practices were exposed by the Lexow investigation, and who were dismissed from the force for this reason, were afterward reinstated by the courts with back pay. Most of these men, some of whom had grown rich by their partnership with criminals and the keepers of brothels and gambling dens, have since retired with pensions from the city for life. Such an outcome is not encouraging for the cause of municipal reform, nor does it tend to increase popular respect for the courts. It has been made clear from recent horrible revelations in New York that the police are still in collusion with the human jackals who prey upon the virtue of women. Is there no way to get rid of such men satisfactory to the courts?

Sanative Shaving.

A NEW METHOD WHICH MAKES SHAVING A PLEASURE TO MEN WITH TENDER SKINS.

Cuticura Soap (Medicinal and Toilet) is a luxury for shaving. It possesses in a modified form all the emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, while supplying a firm, moist, non-drying, creamy, and fragrant lather. This up-to-date method of shaving dispenses with the shaving mug, prevents irritation and inflammation of the skin and hair glands, is most agreeable and comforting, and makes frequent shaving a pleasure rather than a discomfort. Full directions wrapped around each cake of Soap.

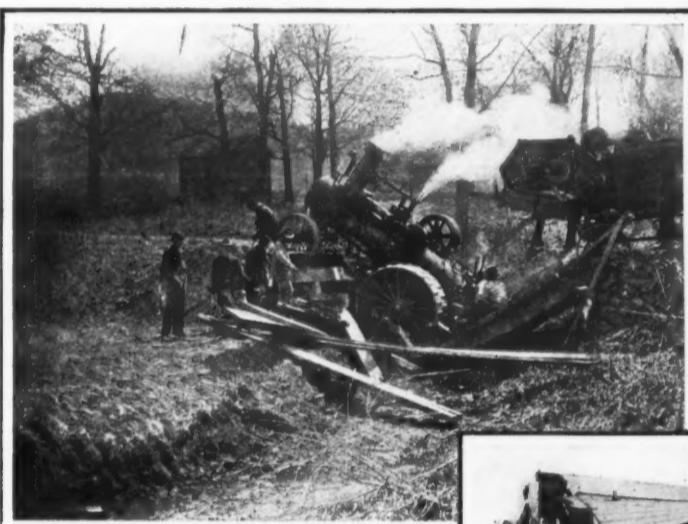
ABBOTT'S Angostura Bitters braces the nerves and is a great strengthener. At druggists'.



PRINCE ARTHUR, OF CONNAUGHT, OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY (CENTRAL FIGURE), MOUNTING A STAND AT MONTREAL TO REVIEW THE CADETS OF THAT CITY. *C. Gordonsmith, Canada.*



WRECK ON THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD NEAR DALLAS, TEX.—OVERTURNED CARS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE TRACK.—*J. Wiernitz, Illinois.*



CURIOUS ACCIDENT TO A TRACTION ENGINE NEAR LAKE CITY, MINN.—IT BROKE THROUGH A BRIDGE OVER A CULVERT, BUT WAS TAKEN OUT UNDAMAGED.—*O. Ingmar Oleson, Minnesota.*



ONE MAGAZINE SPARED BY THE EXPLOSION OF 30,000 POUNDS OF POWDER IN THE U. M. C. CO.'S WORKS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., WHICH DID MUCH DAMAGE.—*P. A. LaPierre, Connecticut.*



CONCRETE BUILDING AT PALO ALTO, CAL., REDUCED TO A SKELETON BY THE EARTHQUAKE, WHICH SHOOK AWAY THE WALLS, LEAVING THE INNER WOODWORK.—*Ernest B. Grey, California.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) BEAUTIFUL SECTION OF THE FAMOUS NATIONAL CEMETERY AT ARLINGTON, MD., WHERE THE GRAVES OF 20,000 SOLDIERS WERE DECORATED ON MEMORIAL DAY—FORMER MANSION OF ROBERT E. LEE IN BACKGROUND, TEMPLE OF FAME, IN MEMORY OF NOTED GENERALS, AT RIGHT.—*George Prince, District of Columbia.*

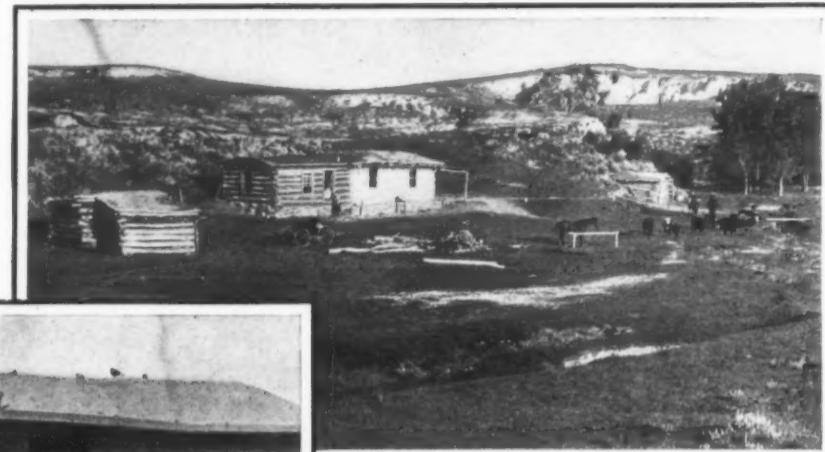
NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WINS.
ARTISTIC IMPRESSIONS OF OCCURRENCES AND SCENES THAT FIGURE IN THE TIDINGS OF THE DAY.

Trials of the Woman on a Montana Ranch

By Eleanor Whiting



ROUND-UP TIME, WHICH KEEPS THE WOMAN OF THE RANCH BUSY.



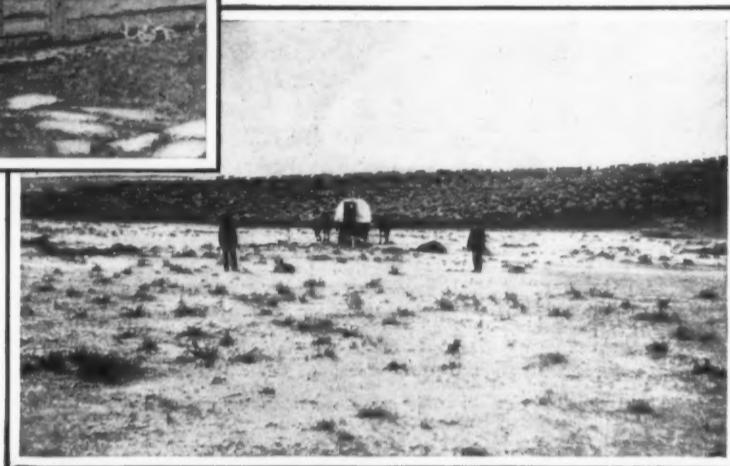
TYPICAL MONTANA RANCH HOUSE IN ITS SETTING OF DESOLATE LONESOMENESS.



A LOG DWELLING ON THE RANGE AND ITS INMATES.



INTERIOR OF A SHACK MADE ATTRACTIVE BY THE RANCHWOMAN'S TASTE AND SKILL.



UNIQUE PICTURE SHOWING A FLOCK OF 58,000 SHEEP IN MONTANA.

FOR THE WOMAN with jaded nerves, who can stand a little hardship, there are few experiences more invigorating or more enjoyable than a summer on a Montana cattle ranch. I know, because I have tried it. "Oh, God, help me to bear this for three months!" I cried in my heart when first I beheld the one-story log shack that was to be my temporary home, roofed and plastered as it was with yellow mud, and set down in a world of treeless, brownish-green prairie, twenty-two miles from post-office, railroad, or store, and eight miles from the nearest neighbor.

But long before the three months were up, the spell of the great West was upon me, and I was in love with the dignity, the simplicity, the independence, and the friendliness of the ranchman's life. To begin with, these ranch houses look infinitely worse from the outside than they really are. In summer-time they are cooler, and in the winter warmer, than a frame building would be, and the ranchwoman knows well how to give them the home touch inside, with white muslin draped between the rafters to form a domed ceiling, with books and pictures, and, as often as not, a piano that has been hauled forty miles, maybe, over the prairie.

All the same, housekeeping on a ranch is terribly hard work and taxes all a woman's courage, fidelity, and resources. There isn't a closet in the house, for one thing. Every drop of water for cooking or cleaning has to be brought in by hand from a distant well or spring, and all the refuse water must be carried out with equal care, because ranch houses seldom have sinks. In this land of promise, where no one pays any rent, coal and wood are free for the trouble of getting them, but the ranchwoman is not likely to remember these blessings when she sees her clean kitchen floor strewn with litter.

"But that's clean dirt," commented a little ranchwoman, in telling me about her trials, "compared with the dirt we get in rainy weather. Every time it rained the first year after my marriage our kitchen roof leaked like a sieve, bringing down the yellow mud by the quart. A few minutes of steady downpour and my kitchen was all afloat. Once the yellow puddle was so big and deep I had to get dinner in my mackintosh and rubber boots. I told my husband that leaky roof was a standing incentive to divorce. Then he mended it."

But, after all, it is the meal problem that weighs most heavily on the ranchman in this land of big appetites, and no stores or neighbors that may be borrowed from. Here it is desperately true that eternal vigilance is the price of safety. To run out of flour, sugar, or kerosene at the beginning of a three-days' blizzard, for instance, would be little short of a tragedy. There is no running down to the grocery, when the store is forty miles away; no calling up the caterer with a hurry order for another quart of ice-cream to help out if company drops in, when the nearest ice-cream-freezer is twenty-two miles by stage and then sixty more by rail.

What complicates the meal problem for the woman on the ranch is that Western hospitality demands that

she shall feed every man, woman, or child who happens to drop in about meal-time, and to provide them with bed and breakfast, or keep them for the rest of the week, if they want to stay—all, of course, for nothing.

"My mission in life seems to be to keep a quick-order lunch-room," sighed a little ranchwoman—a delicate girl who had left an editorship on a Boston paper to be mistress of a Montana ranch. "I always cook more than we need ourselves, in case Custer County should drop in. Within a fortnight I have given—let me see—thirty-six meals. Some were to neighbors and friends, others to cowboys and sheep-herders I had never seen before and never shall see again."

But the ranchwoman has her pleasures and compensations. The animals, for instance, are an unfailing source of interest, being not only the family support, but the family's chums as well. There is a wonderful solidarity among horses which makes it impossible to cut one out of a bunch without all his fellows following, too. When my host wanted to ride Rock or Rye, he always had to bring in the whole house-bunch of sixteen horses. The cow-pony seldom has much style, according to New York riding academy criterions, and he nearly always looks half asleep when he isn't working, but he is the brainiest thing that goes on four feet. To the "pilgrim" from the

East nothing in all the West—not even the cowboy—is more fascinatingly interesting than the cow-pony. And even cattle and sheep have their engaging qualities, their little graces, and humorous aspects, especially when, as my hostess put it, "all you have to do is to sit still and watch them putting on flesh and dollars day by day."

And, oh, the friendliness of the ranch folk! It's beautiful. To a person fresh from the caste system of New York, the cordiality, the human comradeship, of these people is as surprising as it is delightful. From the day I left St. Paul till the day I reached it again on my return journey I never met any one who was better than I, and the farther West I went the more this atmosphere of confidence and liking seemed to enwrap me. People I had never seen before invited me to visit them, and the friends I met treated me with a cordiality and kindly interest that were unexplained by anything I was or did.

Knifed.

COFFEE KNIFED AN OLD SOLDIER.

AN OLD soldier, released from coffee at 72, recovered his health and tells about it as follows:

"I stuck to coffee for years, although it knifed me again and again.

"About eight years ago (as a result of coffee-drinking, which congested my liver) I was taken with a very severe attack of malarial fever.

"I would apparently recover and start about my usual work only to suffer a relapse. After this had been repeated several times during the year I was again taken violently ill.

"The doctor said he had carefully studied my case and it was either 'quit coffee or die,' advising me to take Postum in its place. I had always thought coffee one of my dearest friends, and especially when sick, and I was very much taken back by the doctor's decision, for I hadn't suspected the coffee I drank could possibly cause my troubles.

"I thought it over for a few minutes and finally told the doctor I would make the change. Postum was procured for me the same day and made according to directions; well, I liked it and stuck to it, and since then I have been a new man. The change in health began in a few days and surprised me, and now, although I am seventy-two years of age, I do lots of hard work, and for the past month have been teaming, driving sixteen miles a day besides loading and unloading the wagon. That's what Postum in the place of coffee has done for me. I now like the Postum as well as I did coffee.

"I have known people who did not care for Postum at first, but after having learned to make it properly, according to directions, they have come to like it as well as coffee. I never miss a chance to praise it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for the little book, "The F... Wellville," in packages.

Resurrection.

AS souls rise from a shattered form of clay,
In fairer guise, upon some higher plane,
Does San Francisco's spirit rise to-day.
In newer strength, to rule the West again.

THIS blackened corse men shed their tears upon
Is but a tattered garment, cast aside
For fairer robes to celebrate the dawn
Of new ascendancy to might and pride.

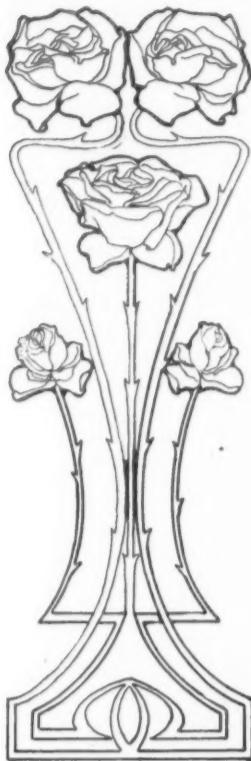
AN empty sepulchre is gaping where
The fair young body of our city lay—
Slain, sundered, and distorted by despair—
The hero-martyr of an awful fray.

THREE days and nights, e'en as the Saviour's form
Reposed amid the grief of Calvary.
Then, lo! above the ruin of the storm
She rose to find a greater destiny.

AND men who came to mourn for what had been
Found nothing, but were summoned by a voice
That rang as from a mystic realm, unseen
And bade them grieve no longer, but rejoice.

HALF dazed and full of wonder, they beheld
A radiant vision, crowned with Peace that said,
"Let all this chaos, fear, and woe be quelled.
I am your city, risen from the dead."

LOUIS J. STELLMANN.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) "MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB."—John W. Turner, New York.

(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) THE KNITTING LESSON.
Sarah Weaver, New York.(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) PICKANINNIES IN BERMUDA.
Miss Mary Magin, New York.ONE OF NEW YORK'S MOST CONGESTED EAST-SIDE
STREETS.—Frederick J. Stein, New York.ARCH OF NERO IN THE FORUM OF POMPEII, WITH THE VOLCANO OF VESUVIUS IN THE DISTANCE.
Charles W. Ott, Wisconsin.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.
NEW YORK ARTISTS WIN THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD PRIZES.

Easter Sunday in Spain Desecrated by a Bull Fight

By Eleanor Franklin, special correspondent for Leslie's Weekly

MADRID, SPAIN, May 15th, 1906.

THE IDEA of a bull-fight on any kind of a Sunday is abhorrent enough to an ordinary Christian, but for Easter Sunday to be so desecrated by a whole nation in a body, and that nation, by its own claim, the most Christian in the world, seems indeed a strange thing. It took much pocketing of prejudices and many laudable excuses to bring me to the decision which took me, in the midst of all Madrid's best population, to the bull-ring that holy Sabbath day, and, however disappointed I may have been, the experience, viewed from a comfortable distance, seems to have been worth while. Everybody who goes to Spain goes sooner or later to a bull-fight, because not to have seen a bull-fight is not to have seen Spain at all. It is the one thing in which the nation's heart is truly bound up; it is the climax of the nation's expression of itself. It means as much in the lives of the people as does the strange, fantastic religion they have created for themselves.

Is there a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Spain? I do not know. I have asked the question many times, and have searched through all the books I could find, but I can get no information on this point. From what I can see I judge there is none, but if ever a country needed the ministrations of some such organization it is this, and until there is some movement set on foot to better existing conditions Spain has no right to claim a place among the civilized nations of the world. I am not thinking only of the horrors of the bull-ring. These are bad enough, conscience knows, to prejudice any healthy Anglo-Saxon against Spain and Spaniards in general, but they are insignificant compared with the every-day cruelty practiced upon horses, oxen, dogs, cats, and donkeys that thrusts itself upon one's notice at every turn one makes. If any sort of animal flesh were dear to the Spanish heart the bull-ring would be an impossibility. Of course there must be many true lovers of horses, but the fact of their existence only serves to emphasize the impression of prevailing hard-heartedness.

The bull-fight season opens on Easter Sunday, and Sunday continues throughout the summer to be the day devoted to this brutalizing sport, so, after all, if one wants to see it, it is only a choice of Sundays, and Easter Day always affords the best opportunity for seeing the game in all its glory. It is like a great first night in some theatre, when all the best people, in their best attire, fare forth to see and be seen and to applaud the artists dear to their hearts. Spain counts a rainy Easter a great calamity, because the bull-rings, being open at the top, afford no shelter, and unless the weather is fine there can be no fight. On this Easter Sunday the sun shone as it seldom shines even in "sunny Spain," and in all my life I have never seen such a crowd of holiday-makers. It was almost impossible to get out to the "place of bulls," because everybody was going and every vehicle of every description was bespoken days ahead. I walked with my little party most of the way and finally caught a cab as it was hurrying back to get another fare, probably for the second or third time. Everybody knows what a bull-ring looks like, for there is nothing, perhaps, that has been pictured or written about more, but I was told that even Madrid had never seen quite such a spectacle as was presented to our momentarily delighted eyes that day. Had it been anything but a bull-fight it would have been glorious, but in this case the joy of the mere unsympathetic onlooker was necessarily brief.

The boxes were crowded with brilliantly dressed women of the highest class, all with beautiful white mantillas draped upon their heads with bunches of bright flowers, while the thousands of men packed closely together on the stone seats below were the same black-garmented mass that one would see at a ball game, the races, or any other place of amusement anywhere. Even the royal box was crowded, the King's sister and her husband occupying the front seats. The building is Moorish in form and full of Oriental suggestion. Above it, against the deep blue of the sky, floated numerous toy balloons and bright banners, and altogether the scene was as festive as could possibly be imagined. But I had hardly time to cast my eyes round upon it before the band broke into wild Spanish music, drowned by the wilder plaudits of the multitude, as the "procession" came marching into the ring. Everybody who was to take part in the afternoon's performance was in the procession, all in the most magnificent bull-ring dress, the picadors mounted upon the poor old horses that were to be the sacrifice of the day. The gayly bedecked mules that were to drag out the dead horses and bulls after each fight brought up the rear, tossing their heads and making a merry jingle with their festoons of little bells. They marched around the ring, the toreros bowing to the applause of the crowd, and as they arrived at the entrance those who were to take part in the first fight went to their places in the ring.

In a moment a great beautiful black bull came bounding in, goaded to madness by much prodding and teasing in the dark pen in which he had been confined behind the scenes. There were at least a dozen men in the ring armed with red cloaks, while two picadors, mounted on poor old blindfolded horses, stood off at the side awaiting the turn of the bull with long lances in rest. The toreros waved the red cloaks and the infuriated animal made a mad dash at them. He stupidly wasted his strength and increased his anger

on one cloak after another, but the men who carried them stepped nimbly to one side to avoid his horns, or turned and jumped over the barrier if he started to pursue them. It was merely a case of worrying the animal and it didn't appear that the men were in any particular danger. Suddenly the bull turned, and seeing the horse on the other side of the ring, made a wild leap and simply buried his great horns in its side. It was horrible. The picador was quite safe, because the men with the red cloaks were there on the instant to attract the bull's attention in another direction. I only know by hearsay how they dispatched the horse, because I couldn't look any more. The thing made me feel sick and faint. Suddenly a brilliantly dressed torero appeared in the middle of the ring with two banderillas, which he waved in the air enticingly, and I knew then that it was going to begin to be interesting for the bull. A banderillo is a steel-pointed prod about two feet long covered with frills of bright tissue paper, and it is considered to be a courageous feat for a torero to stand before the onrushing animal and, deftly stepping aside just in time to save his own life, thrust them into the brute's shoulders. I suppose it is, but the brutality of it makes one careless about the safety of the toreros. One wouldn't mind once in a way seeing the bull get an innings, but he seldom does.

After the bull has been successfully decorated with six of these cruel banderillas, three on a side, and when his quivering shoulders present pitiful evidence of his almost exhausted condition, the hero of the fight advances to the middle of the ring armed with a cloak, of brighter hue than all the rest, in one hand and a long, slender sword in the other. This is the matador, and his coming is a great relief to one's overwrought nerves, for one is now sure that the suffering of the poor bull is soon to come to an end and that he is to be killed outright. If the matador is exceedingly clever this really follows, but very seldom, I am told, does the first thrust succeed. This particular matador was a bungler, and at his second attempt he left his sword buried only about a foot's depth in the bull's shoulders, and the plucky old fellow reached up with his horns and actually pulled it out for himself. Then he got a round of applause, and seemed to appreciate it, too, for he turned straight about and chased most of the toreros out of the ring in less than a minute. By that time the matador was ready for him again, and he blindly rushed straight upon the sword, which was driven up to the hilt between his shoulders. After that it was all too pitiful to witness, and I looked away, but as I was getting up to leave the place I saw the splendid animal come to his knees and struggle in vain to get up again. Before I could make my way out through the dense throng the mules, with their jingling bells, came rushing in, two teams of them, and being hitched to the dead body of the horse and the still quivering bull, went galloping out again while the audience rose to its feet and cheered the toreros as if they had just performed some never-to-be-forgotten deed of valor. When I got out in the air I had to support myself against the side of the building for several minutes before I could get strength to walk to a cab, and I felt suffocated for hours afterward. I don't know how long it took to finish the first bull. It seemed ages to me, but it could not have been very long, since during the afternoon six others were slaughtered in the same cruel way at the expense of the lives of fifteen horses. And not a man was scratched.

There is plenty of argument in favor of the bull-fight, and many people not Spanish profess to see elements of real sport in it, but they were not too evident to me, and I am sure I was looking for them. There is no doubt that the play of the toreros is pretty and extremely skillful. Nor can their bravery be questioned, since a single misstep might result fatally for one of them; but it is a game of blood and cruelty, and as such cannot be anything but brutalizing both to the men who take part in it and to the people who witness it. I was talking to-day with a charming young English lady who had seen the same fight, and had much the same experience that I had, only she remained to see what would follow the first fight, determined, she said, to discover for herself, if possible, what was it that attracted the Spanish women of the highest and most refined class and made them such devotees to the bull-ring. And she said she thought she quite understood after a while, because finally she herself ceased to be aware of the bull, and had her whole attention riveted upon the graceful toreros, who seemed to be playing a brave game with death that became irresistibly fascinating.

She tried to excuse all that needs excusing by saying that the Spanish nation is just as used to this sight as a surgeon is to the sight of an operating table, and that from childhood the people are trained to look upon blood without flinching, just as a young doctor is trained in his medical college. I failed to see the analogy, and thought their training much more like that which a butcher receives in a long career in a slaughter-house. And even a common butcher does not become so accustomed to the slaughter of animals that he can bear to do it by slow degrees, so even this comparison fails. I did agree with the English lady that the sport is no more cruel than that to which her countrymen are devoted; but in the chase only the poor helpless fox or deer is sacrificed, and, while it is brutal and unsportsman-like to the last degree, it does serve the laudable purpose of keeping up the breed of English horses to the highest possible stand-

ard. But I cannot see that the bull-fight serves any purpose but that of catering to the lowest instincts of humanity, and when humanity has evolved a little further it and its like in every country will become impossible.

The bull-ring seems to have improved enormously during recent years, because it has not been so long since the bull was first beset and tired out by a pack of yelling, snapping hounds before any of the brave toreros would venture into the ring with him. Every city and town in Spain has its bull-ring, and there is a national "saying": "Give us but bread and bulls and we will be happy." "Pan y toros" are always coupled in the mind of the low-class Spaniard. In the villages, too poor and too small to afford a *bona-fide* ring, the fights take place in the public square, which is temporarily railed in for the purpose. So wherever the sun rises on Spanish soil there the bull is bred for the fight, and the sport is indulged in as often as toreadors can be found to meet him.

No Earthquake around Los Angeles.

LETTERS RECEIVED from business men in Los Angeles show concern at the false reports printed in Eastern dailies as to the effects of earthquake shocks in that city. W. V. Holley, president of the General Securities Company, writes to LESLIE'S WEEKLY:

"At 12.32 P. M. on the 18th of April, I was just leaving my office for luncheon, and standing by the desk talking to our treasurer, when I felt three slight tremors. It was not enough to alarm any one, and I am sure if it had done so I would have known it. Two persons in the office at the time did not feel it at all, although I called their attention to it. It is unfortunate that these yellow-press dispatches went out, for the reason that they were so highly colored and exaggerated, and many friends in the East were needlessly alarmed. My brother-in-law wired me from Kentucky asking if we were safe, and I know of a great many friends who received similar telegrams. Geologists say there is absolutely no danger from earthquakes in southern California. Slight tremors are often felt here, the same as in other parts of the world."

In a letter to LESLIE'S WEEKLY from Robert A. Read, president of the Read Advertising Agency, occurs this passage:

"In the history of southern California, extending back to the days of the San Franciscan fathers—about one hundred and fifty years—there has not been a serious earthquake in this region. In the entire history of California, down to the San Francisco catastrophe, less injury to property and loss of life have resulted from earthquakes than have been caused by a single tornado in the East. Most of the damage done in San Francisco was caused by fire. Los Angeles is nearly five hundred miles from the scene of the disturbance which resulted in the destruction of San Francisco.

"If you will, in justice to Los Angeles and California, present these facts in the next issue of your publication, you will place the entire Pacific coast country under lasting obligations."

The Chamber of Commerce has prepared for general circulation a statement reciting the foregoing facts and adding that owing to the extraordinary demand made upon it for supplies, Los Angeles is for the time the leading city of the Pacific Coast. Real estate values have not suffered, but have shown a tendency to increase, many new firms having planned to establish themselves in the city.

The country will rejoice to know not only that Los Angeles has thus escaped the recent terrible visitation by earthquake of San Francisco, but also that Los Angeles seems not to be in the earthquake zone. It is a wonderful city, with a future of magnificent promise.

Science Approves Gum-chewing.

AMERICANS HAVE often been derided at home and abroad for the gum-chewing habit, but the practice has received the sanction of a high French medical authority. In a recent number of the *Bulletin des Sciences Pharmacologiques* Dr. L. Meunier has drawn attention to its therapeutic value, especially in cases where the gastric juice is excessively acid and so hinders the digestion of starchy foods. The chewing of a small piece of gum containing a small proportion of alkali had this effect through increasing the flow of saliva to five or six times the normal flow. The acid is partly neutralized by the saliva, which is thereby enabled to convert the starch into soluble products. Dr. Meunier estimates as a result of his experiments, extending over a year, a gain of from thirty to forty per cent. in the soluble starch products due to the use of chewing-gum. Thus is the instinct of natural man—and woman—vindicated, which in America leads him and her to the mastication of spruce or other gum, and in the far East to the chewing of the betel and areca nuts.

Tea and Coffee Drinkers

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

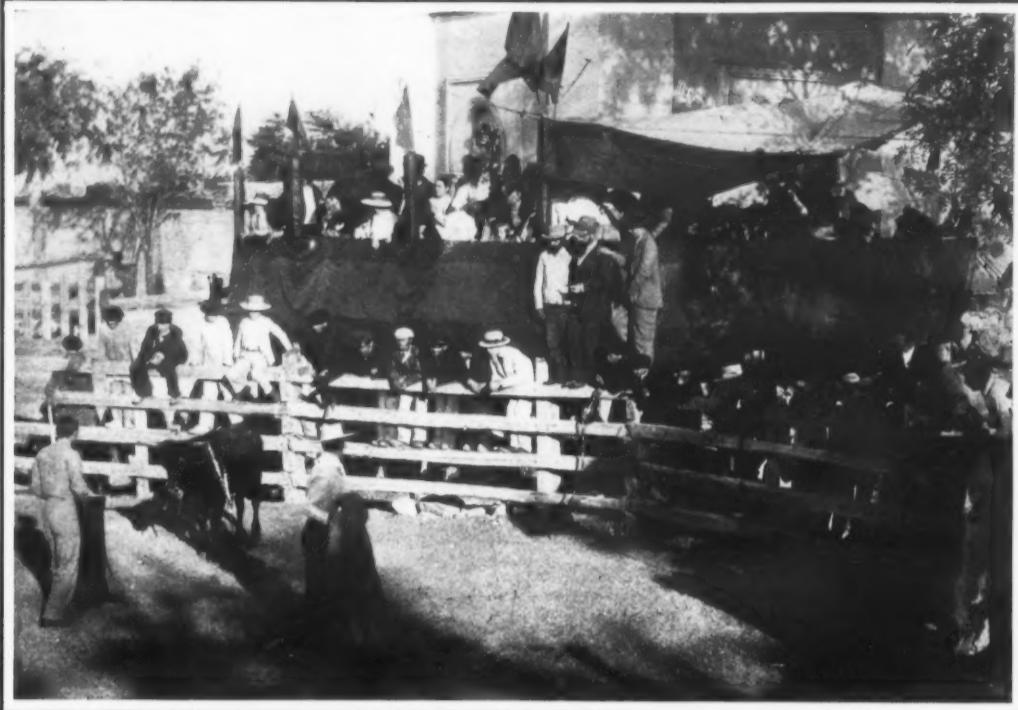
It allays the nervousness and disordered digestion caused by excessive use of Tea, Coffee or Alcoholic drinks. An unexcelled strength-builder.

"The Original"

Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and the Civil War Veteran are old friends. The Eagle Brand is still the standard. It is sold by all first-class grocers. Avoid unknown brands.



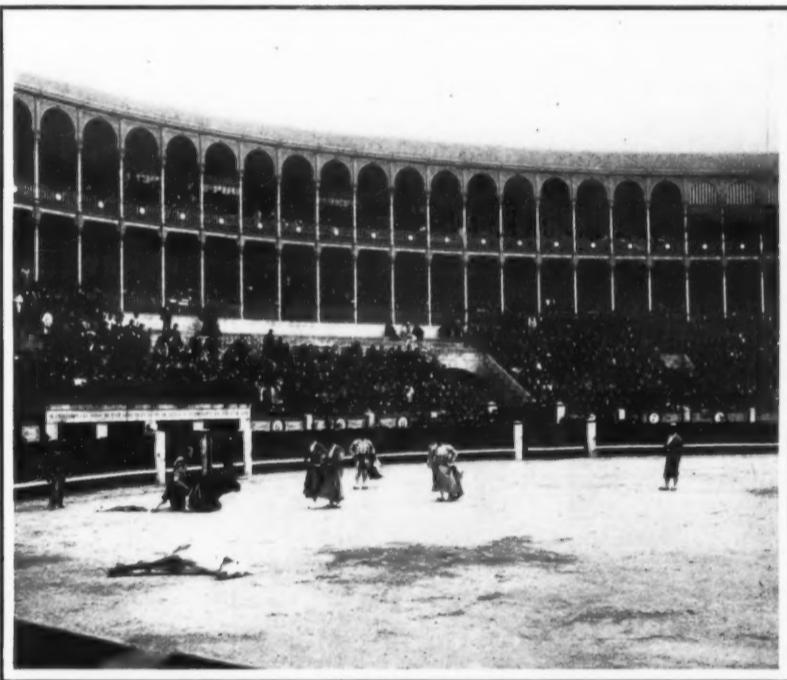
FELIPE GARCIA, A FAVORITE
MATADOR IN MADRID.



AMATEUR BULL-FIGHT, A GREAT EVENT IN A SPANISH VILLAGE.



PESCADERO, A FAMOUS TORERO,
WITH A BANDERILLO.



MATADOR GIVING THE FINISHING STAB TO THE BULL NEAR THE CARCASS OF ITS VICTIM,
AN OLD WHITE HORSE.



A PICADOR'S CLEVER THRUST WITH HIS LANCE AT THE ENRAGED BULL WHICH CHARGED
ON THE HORSE AND NEARLY OVERTHREW HIM.



EXTERIOR OF THE MADRID BULL-RING, WITH A SUNDAY CROWD SURGING INTO THE BUILDING TO WITNESS A BULL-FIGHT.

SPAIN'S FAVORITE SUNDAY PASTIME—THE BULL-FIGHT.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE ARENA, POPULAR HEROES OF MANY CONTESTS, AND THE POPULACE RUSHING TO THE SPECTACLE.—*Photographs from Eleanor Franklin. See opposite page.*

The Nation's Limitless Demand for Fruit



PRIMITIVE METHOD—OPERATOR MAKES 2,000 BASKETS A DAY.

PADUCAH, KY., May 21st, 1906.
WE AMERICANS possess an amazing fondness for fruits, and we spend a lot of money to gratify it. For strictly orchard products which found markets and presumably were consumed during the year ending June 30th, 1905, the American farmer received \$83,751,840, and we raised in American vineyards during the same period one and a half billion pounds of grapes, which crop brought our American vineyardist over \$15,000,000 more. Nearly one-third of these grapes went into wine, but the bigger portion went to the consumer in eight- and four-pound baskets and were presumably eaten. American sub-tropical fruits brought the producers nearly \$10,000,000, and we imported from the West Indies and southern Europe \$25,000,000 worth of tropical fruits.

We paid the American farmer over \$25,000,000 for his berries during the short summer season of 1905, and, putting the latter in the lists with fruits, we enriched the producers of the various fruits which found the American markets within the time mentioned above, nearly \$170,000,000.

These figures are taken from the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, and are based upon the net return to the producer. Several profits to middlemen must be added to the farmer's price ere the fruit gets to the consumer, and adding the freight and packing charges, which alone are a considerable item, it may not be an exaggerated estimate to assume that the consumer pays about \$300,000,000 for gratifying his longing for nature's luscious gifts.

In selecting our fruits our first choice is for apples, for American orchardists marketed two billion bushels of this healthful fruit as against sixteen million bushels of peaches, seven million bushels of pears, and nine million bushels of plums.

The packing, shipping, and retail sale of our fruits and berries give employment to thousands of persons, and create numerous related industries of no mean size. The transportation of fruits in refrigerator-cars is a vast business in itself and is extremely well organized; so, too, is the business of the commission men, who take the fruit from the transportation companies and distribute it to retail merchants. There is hardly a corner of any business street in any town in the country too poor to support a retail fruit-stand; every grocery store sells fresh fruit and berries, and itinerant fruit merchants number half a million or more.

The collateral and strictly productive industries, while not at present well organized, are extensive and largely comprehend the manufacture of fruit baskets and crates, which are almost entirely made from wood of the gum-tree, which grows everywhere in the forests of the South. American agriculturists paid last year to the manufacturers of these goods more than \$15,000,000, and the business each year is growing by leaps and bounds. This industry is comparatively young.

The idea of selling berries from attractive quart baskets found expression less than thirty years ago, and up to a very few years ago orchard products and grapes never found the markets packed temptingly in individual packages. But just think how the idea has expanded into its present universal practical adoption! Why, the manufacturing of fruit and berry baskets alone brings to the various factories over \$7,000,000 annually, and the ultimate annual cost to the fruit and berry raisers is, with the middleman's profits added, between nine and ten millions. This branch of the carrier business produces a billion and a quarter berry baskets, over a hundred million four-quart peach baskets, and over a hundred million eight- and four-pound grape baskets. California alone uses five

VAST MAGNITUDE OF BASKET-MAKING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

(In Two Articles)

By ERNEST C. ROWE

Photographs by Arthur E. Dunn, Staff Photographer

hundred million carriers of various kinds for fruit shipped east of the Rockies.

The making of crates is almost, and in some sections wholly, a separate branch of the carrier industry, and so extensive and interesting that it will be treated upon in another article later. Manufacture of baskets is carried on in from five to eight thousand "factories" situated all over the United States, and ranging in size and importance from a single work-bench to a vast establishment with wonderful equipment and employing hundreds of persons.

Here at Paducah, Ky., I have visited, with LESLIE'S WEEKLY's photographer, by far the biggest enterprise of this kind in all the world, where almost every bit of the work is done by machinery, and I am told that it is the only factory in the world where the actual process of making the baskets is performed wholly by automatic machines.

These automatic machines are a somewhat recent invention, and the commercial introduction of them by this concern seems likely to completely revolutionize the entire basket industry by their enormous productive capacity; and quite by accident the concern is compelled to assume, through the agency of these machines, the office of reorganizing and bettering some of the handicapping conditions of the fruit industry *per se*.

The value of speed in the manufacture of the various kinds and sizes of fruit carriers is made apparent when one approaches the fact that every year several million dollars' worth of fruit which might easily find markets is permitted to decay on the vines or trees because the inadequate local facilities for basket-making cannot respond speedily enough to any over-normal demand from the fruit-growers. This wasteful disparity between supply and demand is illustrated best by nature's last year's over-production of fruit and berries. The basket-makers, dotted all over the fruit and berry belts, were swamped with the most insistent extra orders from fruit-growers, but even at the fancy prices they were offering they could not secure near enough baskets to go around, and the commission men estimate the producers' loss in consequence as considerably over \$3,000,000.

This Paducah concern was then operating but one-tenth its present number of machines, and it, too, was unable to meet the situation successfully; but with one hundred of the automatic machines—the present equipment—this exasperating waste might and would have been avoided. As proof that the enormous productive power of these machines may respond quickly to any exigency like the above, may be mentioned a test the capacity of this big plant was given this season.

Within the last five months three of the hitherto largest fruit-basket factories in the South were consumed by fire. Two were in Georgia and one in Florida,



MERGENTHALER-HORTON METHOD—OPERATOR MAKES 14,000 A DAY.

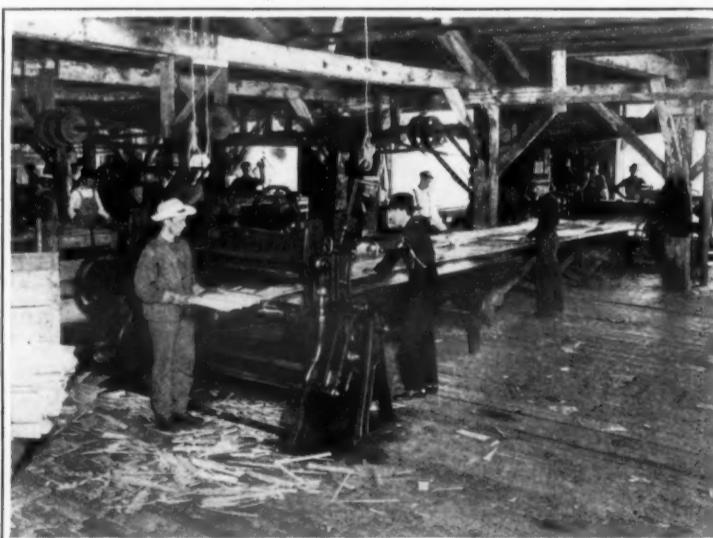
shipped as required without any inconvenience to the concern in its shipments to its regular trade. I saw a train of twenty-four cars loaded full of baskets leave this factory to-day for a journey to Georgia, and the baskets will be distributed by the local crippled firms to the berry and peach growers.

Prior to the introduction of the basket machine there was never any attempt made to carry fruit packages in stock by local dealers, nor was there ever any central and adequate source of supply. These conditions are either already changed or are rapidly being remedied by the popularity of the Paducah concern's policy of inducing the basket manufacturer to suspend operations of manufacturing by hand process, buy his supplies of Paducah, and liberal price concessions have been successful in getting him to buy his baskets during the slack season in sufficient amount to more than meet over-demands from local fruit and berry growers. This latter consideration relieves the big factory of unequal demands, permits an average production, and affords steady employment the year round to its operatives.

So rapid is the expansion from raw material to finished product in this factory that one may witness a log of gum-wood grow into about ten thousand perfect berry baskets in about the same length of time one takes to eat an orange. Each one of the basket machines throws out anywhere from twenty to forty perfect baskets a minute, according to the product demanded of it and the speed in which it is run. Speeded normally a berry machine's production is twenty-four a minute, and the product from all the grape, peach and berry machines is nearly a million a day. This calculation is for a day of ten hours, but in April the demand upon the factory's capacity became so great that a double schedule was necessary, and a night force was installed. I was informed that the night-and-day operation of the plant would doubtless continue until November, despite the increase of equipment during that period.

By all other processes of manufacture elsewhere, baskets are made by hand labor, sometimes supplemented by nailing or stitching contrivances more or less efficient. The most rapid per-diem production possible by this method is 2,000 baskets per girl. One girl attending one of the automatic machines will complete in a day from ten thousand to fourteen thousand berry baskets, and much stronger and more perfect ones than is possible by hand work. As the cost of labor is the essential cost of the basket, raw material being practically the same in both hand-made and machine baskets, it is easily seen that the saving in cost is of high percentage. During the noon hour, when the machines and operatives were resting and the deafening noise of the machinery was stilled, the manager of the factory explained to the writer how much the machines saved in labor cost, and how thereby within a few years his concern, through the agency of its marvelous machines, would absorb the entire manufacturing end of the business. The entire labor cost of making a grape basket by the machines, he explained, is twenty-five cents a thousand baskets. By hand the work costs two dollars and fifty cents a thousand. A peach basket may be made on the machines at a cost for labor of ten cents a thousand baskets, while the labor cost for the same goods in the best competing factories is from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents. Berry baskets represent a labor cost of six cents a thousand on the machines, against seventy cents made by hand. Cutting down cost a thousand per cent! Think what this economy means when applied to a seven-million-dollar business, or even to the goodly portion of it already on the books of this company.

There is also an enormous saving in the cost of raw



FIRST OPERATION—VENEER-ROOM.

and the burning of these supply sources right at the commencement of the early fruit picking threw the fruit producers into general panic. The concerns owning the burned factories supplied yearly a populous territory of wide radius with all the baskets used in marketing a crop of considerably over a million dollars in value. Basket supply there was none. Inevitable loss faced the Georgians. With the machinery for distribution left them, the crippled basket people turned to the Paducah concern for relief, and the huge volume of orders was absorbed and the goods



FINAL PROCESS IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE PADUCAH BASKET—IN THIS ROOM A MILLION PERFECT BASKETS A DAY ARE PRODUCED.

material, for the company's purchases of lumber are beyond comparison with those of other basket manufacturers, and the advantage in price made possible by this larger way of business must alone present a serious and increasing obstacle to competition.

This automatic basket machine is the most marvelous mechanical conception for labor-saving any inventor ever brought into being. One girl attending the machine makes more baskets than a dozen skilled girls working elsewhere and aided by the best attainable mechanical appliances. Indeed, so pronounced is the saving of cost of labor that Mr. Upton Sinclair, author of the "Jungle," and the most prominent socialistic writer of the century, in an able article entitled "Markets and Misery," in the *North American Review* for April, uses the machine as an illustration of the menace to labor arising from the universal introduction of all labor-saving machinery.

As his remarks are timely, I quote him, though his conclusions regarding this particular machine are wrong. He says:

"Thus we see human labor has been cut to the extent of from eighty to ninety-five per cent. From other sources I have gathered a few facts about the latest machinery. In Pennsylvania some sheep were shorn and the wool turned into clothing in six hours four minutes. A steer was killed, its hide tanned, turned into leather, and made into shoes in twenty-four hours. The ten million bottles used by the Standard Oil Company every year are now blown by machinery. An electric riveting-machine puts rivets in steel-frame buildings at the rate of two per minute. Two hundred and sixty needles per minute, ten million match-sticks per day, five hundred garments cut per day—each by a machine tended by one little boy. The newest weaving-looms run through the dinner-hour and an hour and a half after the factory closes, making cloth with no one to tend them at all. The new basket-machine invented by Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype, is now in operation everywhere (error), making fruit-baskets, berry-baskets, and grape baskets of a strength and quality never approached by hand labor. Fancy a single machine that will turn out completed berry-baskets at the rate of twelve thousand per day of nine hours' work! This is at the rate of one thousand three hundred per hour, or over twenty baskets a minute! One girl, operating this machine, does the work of twelve skilled hand operators!"

Mr. Sinclair's deductions are wrong in this respect: The introduction of the Mergenthaler-Horton basket machine in no wise deprives labor of its right to work. It is really a boon to labor. The basket industry gives employment to about seventy thousand workers in perhaps seven thousand places. These smaller factories, many of which are mere makeshifts, give employment never longer than two months, say, out of twelve. As competitor to the big Paducah factory the

smaller fellow cannot exist with his primitive methods of manufacture and the tremendously higher cost of his product. As a distributive agent for machine-made carriers he is most valuable to the Paducah concern, whose policy it is to secure the local dealers' co-operation and trade, and he is given prices for baskets which afford him more profit than he could get from his own goods. By the very law of self-preservation he must buy the Kentucky carriers, and if he should rebel, the Paducah concern can enter his territory with baskets and sell direct to the trade at prices less than his own product costs him. Competition is impossible when the Paducah concern shall have multiplied its equipment sufficient to embrace all the trade, and no one else is likely to get a machine for similar work, for Mergenthaler-Horton patents comprehend all the basic ideas of basket construction. Hence, when the Paducah concern has attained the proud position of monarch of the manufacturing end of the business by natural-trade absorption—and by all trade precedent it will—seventy thousand basket-workers will, it is true, be thrown out of their uncertain employment; but, denied occasional work, they will seek and obtain permanent positions in other pursuits; or to those to whom brief periods of activity seem desirable, the picking and packing of berries and fruits offers congenial and lucrative transient employment. Mr. Sinclair gives Mergenthaler the credit of inventing the basket machine, but the manager of the factory tells me that this is only partially correct; that Mergenthaler died ere his machine came to perfection, and Emmet Horton, of Elmira, N. Y., created the mechanical marvels that have revolutionized a great industry.

When Mr. Horton had made his machine perfect he sought capital and secured the co-operation of several New York business men who finally bought up the patents, organized a corporation, and offered the basket stock for sale. This was not more than four years ago, and I now recall the promoters' somewhat peculiar methods of attracting investors to the stock through newspaper advertising and by displaying the machines in various cities where the company's agents were selling stock.

I saw one of the machines giving an exhibition

of its dexterity before a great crowd on "Young's Pier," Atlantic City. The people stampeded to buy the stock, but, wiser in my own mind than the others, I passed the scheme up as being in the class of the several hundred commercial stock-jobbing schemes then so widely advertised.

How little then I thought that three or four years hence I was to see this mammoth concern, covering with its buildings nearly eight acres, giving employment to four hundred hands, producing a fifth of all the small fruit-carriers used in America, and fast drawing to its doors the whole of a six or seven million dollar industry—for this is what the volume of the small-carrier business totals.

The manager tells me that the executive officers of the company are men of wide business experience, but in other lines, and that they need these commercial attributes, for never was a manufacturing enterprise given birth which had such a long vista of unknown experience ahead of it. There was absolutely no guiding precedent. The concern must make every inch of ground it was to stand upon. The mere producing and selling of baskets was a small consideration. But how to best conserve its vast productive power and how to most economically distribute its goods—this, early in the game, became the most vital consideration for the company. The enormous volume of production a hundred or five hundred of these machines made possible, and the equally enormous lessening of labor-cost, seriously twisted avenues of procedure which in other cases might have been made the straighter by application of a machine of a like saving in cost of production of goods of other nature.

The company found the fruit industry in a condition approaching, at times, a chaos. Loss to fruit-growers unable to secure packages in the rush season was the yearly recurring story. With five or eight thousand sources of supply, it was not strange that packages varied much in size, shape, quality, and price. Growing apace with the widening demand yearly for our American fruits was the demand that packages should assume a definite form, quality, and size—a standard of measure. The advent of the Horton machine quite automatically solves these conditions. But organizing the basket industry into a sort of trade alliance with the Paducah concern, that its product might be economically handled and distributed, was and is to some extent a most exasperating problem. A natural prejudice must be overcome by the continued production by the machine of superior goods at prices so low that the other basket manufacturers might find no possible ground for negative argument. With the co-operation of the basket trade the machines reach their highest percentage of profit to the owners. But the officers seem to like their work, especially now that many of the exasperating problems have been solved, and the paths of procedure become more smooth.

Continued on page 555.



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The Manual of Statistics, 1906.

THE twenty-eighth annual issue of this standard publication has just appeared, and, as in the past, presents the fullest, but at the same time the most compact, information which is afforded by any similar work in regard to railroad and industrial corporations, the quotations for securities in the New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and other markets, and complete statistics relative to cotton and grain, together with a comprehensive directory of banks at leading cities. The work, in short, affords in one convenient volume all the information constantly demanded by those interested in the financial and other markets, and maintains its reputation as the standard reference book of its kind. The volume is brought up to date in every respect and is distinguished by its accurate and handsome typography, which adds greatly to its usefulness. The Manual of Statistics, 1906. 1056 pages, 5 1/2 x 8. Price \$5. The Manual of Statistics Company, 25 West Broadway, New York.

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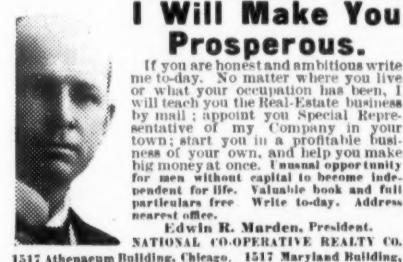
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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS.

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevance to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

WHEN A horse-race has a greater effect on Wall Street than any other feature, it must indeed be a gamblers' market. Such has been the case more than once recently during the meeting on the Westchester race-track. An exciting race, with a chance to bet big money, under a preposterous law that tolerates gambling inside of a race-track and makes it a felony outside, takes the big speculators in droves from Wall Street to the track, and then the former has a dull, and the latter a lively, day. What a commentary this is on the character of the leading spirits of the Street!

But it must not be imagined that the big money in Wall Street is all made by gamblers. No, indeed. If it were, one gambler would have as good a chance as another, if the game were fair. The money is made by creating stocks and bonds and unloading them on fictitious valuations, at a handsome profit, on the dear public. Recent revelations in a gas investigation disclosed how Mr. Addicks, of Delaware, while in charge of one company, borrowed its funds to put up a gas plant, at a cost of \$150,000, and then, by the hocus-pocus methods of Wall Street, turned this gas plant into stocks and bonds which he was able to sell at a profit of about \$1,000,000. Such sensational revelations and those regarding leading officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the manner in which they acquired sudden wealth through the benefactions of favored coal shippers, have startled some persons. Why should they? Grab and graft on the part of railway officials have been open and unconcealed, to those who had eyes to see and ears to hear.

There can be no change in conditions, so far as speculation is concerned, until the strain in the money market is re-

lieved. The severity of this strain is evidenced by the fact that the Pennsylvania had to go to France to finance a loan of moderate proportions. Within ninety days New York banks will be obliged to provide funds for moving the crops. If the crops should be up to expectations, a considerable amount of money will have to be drawn from the depleted resources of New York's financial institutions. Cheap money, therefore, would not be in sight, and a rise in the stock market from the present high level would be abnormal. On the other hand, if crops should turn out to be disappointing, and money easier, the failure of the crops would be the strongest bear argument that could be found. I still believe that if we are to have an upward movement it must come within the next sixty days, and if it comes there will be more big men selling than buying.

"R. R.," Omaha: Anonymous communications are not answered. Read note at head of my department.

"Enquirer," Grand Island, Neb.: I do not regard the proposition with favor. If the property has such value as is claimed for it, local investors would be very glad to put their money into it, for there is an abundance of cash looking for investment all over New Jersey.

"S.," Wapwallopen, Penn.: The Toledo St. Louis and Western 3 1/2 round 90 are a safe investment of the gilt-edged kind. The road earned the full interest charges on the 3 1/2s and the 4s, which stand next to them, and a surplus sufficient for dividends on the preferred stocks last year, although no dividend was paid.

"D.," Ludlow, Vt.: Thanks for your information. I have been told all along that the men who were financing the company did not represent much wealth, but that they were all upright, honorable, industrious gentlemen. Do your reports indicate that they are not? Many a good proposition in the mining field has been floated by poor men. In fact, every notable mining millionaire started as a poor boy.

"C.," Barberton, O.: 1. Chicago Union Tractation has \$20,000,000 common and \$12,000,000 preferred. 2. No plan of reorganization of the Chicago local traction lines has been made public, but it is understood that one has been agreed upon. It would not be surprising if it involved an assessment on Union Tractation. 3. The present municipal government of Chicago is not friendly to the local traction interests, and the outcome of the situation is not easy to forecast.

"H.," New York: 1. American Woolen common is entitled to a dividend this year by reason of its earnings, and by reason also of the semi-official statements given out a year ago that a dividend would shortly be forthcoming. Whether one will be declared or not, I cannot say. It would be wiser to hold, for the present, I believe. 2. Republic Steel common, on the basis of present earnings, could pay a moderate dividend, and it is said that this is the purpose of the management, in which Mr. Gates predominates. He believes in higher prices when he has anything to sell, and the impression is that he has still a good deal of Steel stocks on hand.

"Son": 1. The impression prevails that the big men no longer have all the stocks and all the money." That was the talk on which a rise in the market was predicated some time ago. It looks as if there had been considerable unloading on the last advance, and all the money is certainly no longer in the hands of the big men who dominated the life-insurance companies, or they would not have found it necessary to finance the Pennsylvania loan, and to try to finance others in foreign countries. Many stocks are still in the hands of those who have been leaders of the market, though they have unloaded all that the public would stand, and are ready to give them more. Special conditions may advance a part of the market, and sympathetically carry the rest of it along, but a genuine bull movement is not in sight as long as existing conditions prevail. 2. I do not regard the collateral trust bonds as among the gilt-edged class. The Lake Shore gold 4s and the Central of Georgia consolidated 5s are as good as any on your list. 3. If the report of a great anthracite coal trust has any basis, all coal stocks will be benefited. Among the cheapest of these many regard Ontario and Western, which sells but little higher than Erie common. It pays dividends, though Erie does not. Texas Pacific, on reacquisitions, always seems to find buyers who believe in its future.

Continued on page 558.

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The wine says the rest.

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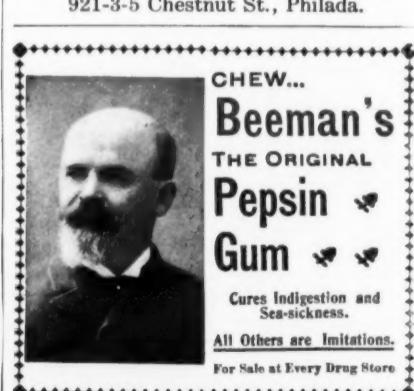
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Is it such a wonder it lasts so long?

Established in 1789.

Nation's Demand for Fruit.

Continued from page 555.

This concern has attained much fame through the agency of the basket-machine which has been meat for numerous newspaper and magazine articles, some of which have not been to the company's liking, I am told, for the writers unintentionally misrepresented the concern's attitude regarding competitive trade. I am assured by the manager that the officers have never yet and never will wage other than a peaceful trade campaign, benefiting rather than crippling the competitor.

The advent of the machine-made basket surely tends as a remedial agent to nearly all the uneconomic conditions which surround the fruit industry and its related industries.

Graven deep in imperishable bronze the basket concern deserves to have its name inscribed, not so much for remedying trade evils in the sphere of its activities—this is merely that the firm may make the more money—but that the promoters have so liberally made good a promotion financed by methods of extensive advertising; the only instance known to the writer where an enterprise of a commercial nature and of this magnitude was ever successful where funds were secured by the methods these men pursued.

(A second article will follow on this subject.)

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 555.

"M." Pittsfield, Mass.: You are right.

"H. B." New York: I am unable to give you any information. Where is its headquarter?

"B." Chicago: Address your inquiry to the *Railway Gazette*, 81 Fulton Street, New York. I am not informed as to the matter.

"Subscriber": I only know that the firm seems to be doing a good business. Have no knowledge of their properties, as the shares are not dealt in on Wall Street.

"L. A." New Orleans: Railway Steel Spring preferred is not a permanent investment. It is constantly meeting increasing competition. American Chicle preferred, with its small issue of stock, looks preferable.

"J." Goshen, N. Y.: Usually, it is not advisable to purchase industrial stocks when they fall to a fraction of a dollar per share. This means a reorganization, and usually a heavy assessment. In most cases the stock can be bought to better advantage after the assessment has been paid.

"XXXD.": None of the propositions can be regarded as in the investment class. All such things must be more or less speculative in the very nature of things. Mineral Hill is well spoken of by those who have seen the property. I have no personal knowledge of any of the three mines you mention.

"D. C." Providence: The decline in Pennsylvania is no doubt due to apprehension regarding the enormous increase in its stock and bonds. If I had a profit I would take it, though it is possible, in view of the bearish attacks, that an effort will be made to advance the stock to impress the public with its strength.

"Y." New York: There is no secrecy about the report that the American Smelting interests are exploiting the Cumberland Ely. It is the general impression that they are anxious to dispose of the stock at higher figures, and are manipulating it to that end. I do not regard it with special favor. The latest quotations were 7.

"F." Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1. Unless you know something about the parties who are promoting the Tide Water Broken Stone Company, it would hardly be advisable to put money into it. The promise of such extraordinary dividends as 15 to 25 per cent. justifies the belief that if the proposition is of such a profitable nature it could readily be financed at home. 2. Spencer Trask & Company, 55 William Street, New York City, are members of the Stock Exchange, and deal largely in investment stocks and bonds.

"A. A. A.": 1. The earnings of T. St. L. and W. are still excellent. The decline is probably sympathetic with the rest of the market, or there may be truth in the report that inside interests are accumulating the preferred because of the expectation of a dividend. 2. The annual statement of U. S. Box Board was not wholly encouraging, though the business is on a better footing. It is in a competitive field, and by no means enjoys a monopoly of the business. The directors feel considerable confidence in its future. 3. Lehigh Valley is more attractive than Southern Railway stock.

"D. H." Saugerties, N. Y.: 1. The continued strength of American Locomotive common may have significance. It may possibly indicate a profitable working arrangement with the General Electric Company. Unless I had knowledge that warranted such action, I would not sell it short. 2. A better time to sell stock short is when the tendency to liquidation is apparently over, and when the market is showing strength, while conditions justify only weakness. 3. Am able to learn very little about the mining proposition. A profit is a good thing to take. 4. Nothing is known of the cemetery stock in Wall Street. 5. Not very high.

"B." Washington: 1. I judge from the prospectus that "imagination, mystery, and superstition" have not only done a great deal for Death Valley, but also for the Gold Mining and Milling Company that bears its name. Death Valley is a good thing to keep out of unless the company can make a better showing than the book you send me discloses. 2. I do not believe in buying stock in a company that wants money with which to do prospect work. The Treasurer Vault stock does not appeal to me. The shares are cheap enough to use them for papering the wall. I presume you do not care to decorate your apartments with lithographic wonders.

"Q." Idaho: 1. American Tobacco bonds and stock, if reports of the corporation can be relied upon, are worth their selling price, but the opposition developing against trusts may some day seriously injure the strongest of them. 2. The 6 per cent. bonds stand ahead of the 4s, and provision is made for their retirement at the rate of \$500,000 per annum, at 120 or less. The bonds take priority over the preferred stock. The annual reports of the company are not readily understood because of the involvements of the consolidation scheme. 3. American Malting now quoted is the old stock. The new stock has not yet been issued. Under the reorganization, there will be \$9,000,000 preferred and \$6,000,000 common, instead of \$15,000,000 of each. The old preferred is exchangeable for 62 per cent. of new preferred, and the common for 44 per cent. of new common. The new preferred is to be limited to 4 per cent. for two years, and 6 per cent. thereafter, dividends to be cumulative from October, 1905.

NEW YORK, May 31st, 1906.

JASPER.

holders anticipated. There is reason in all things, and the man who has had the comfortable assurance that his family has been safeguarded against want in the event of his death will hardly, if he is sensible, blame himself, heaven, or the underwriters if he is fortunate enough to survive the payment of many annual premiums. That there must be a balancing of risks, and that the insurance business is not all beer and skittles, is illustrated in the tremendous losses which a disaster like that on the Pacific coast may entail upon a company which for years has been laying up a comfortable surplus.

"Query," Richmond, Va.: 1. The action of the Legislature revokes the Lawson proxies. Lawson would be the last party to whom I would give a proxy of any kind. 2. Several policy-holders' organizations are in existence. If you are to be in New York on the date mentioned, why not cast your own vote?

"J." Allegheny, Penn.: I doubt if I would make the change at present. All the large companies are going to do considerably better in the future, in my judgment. I certainly would not take a policy in the John Hancock in preference to one in the New York Mutual Life. You must take your returns as a whole in figuring out what the income and outcome in such a matter is.

"N. B." Buffalo: 1. The Equitable, availing itself of the privilege of the new insurance reform legislation gives it, to allow its policy-holders the right of electing a majority of the board of directors. This is a move in the right direction. It might be still better if the company would purchase all of its stock and retire it with its surplus funds, and thus actually mutualize it. Perhaps this may be eventually contemplated. 2. I would not think of changing the policy. No one questions the absolute solvency of all the great New York companies.

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THE DEMAND for farm machinery is on the increase in Guatemala. One large agricultural company recently imported thirty cases of implements, consisting of plows, corn-shellers, hay-cutters, etc. American machinery has the preference, but German agents are aggressive.



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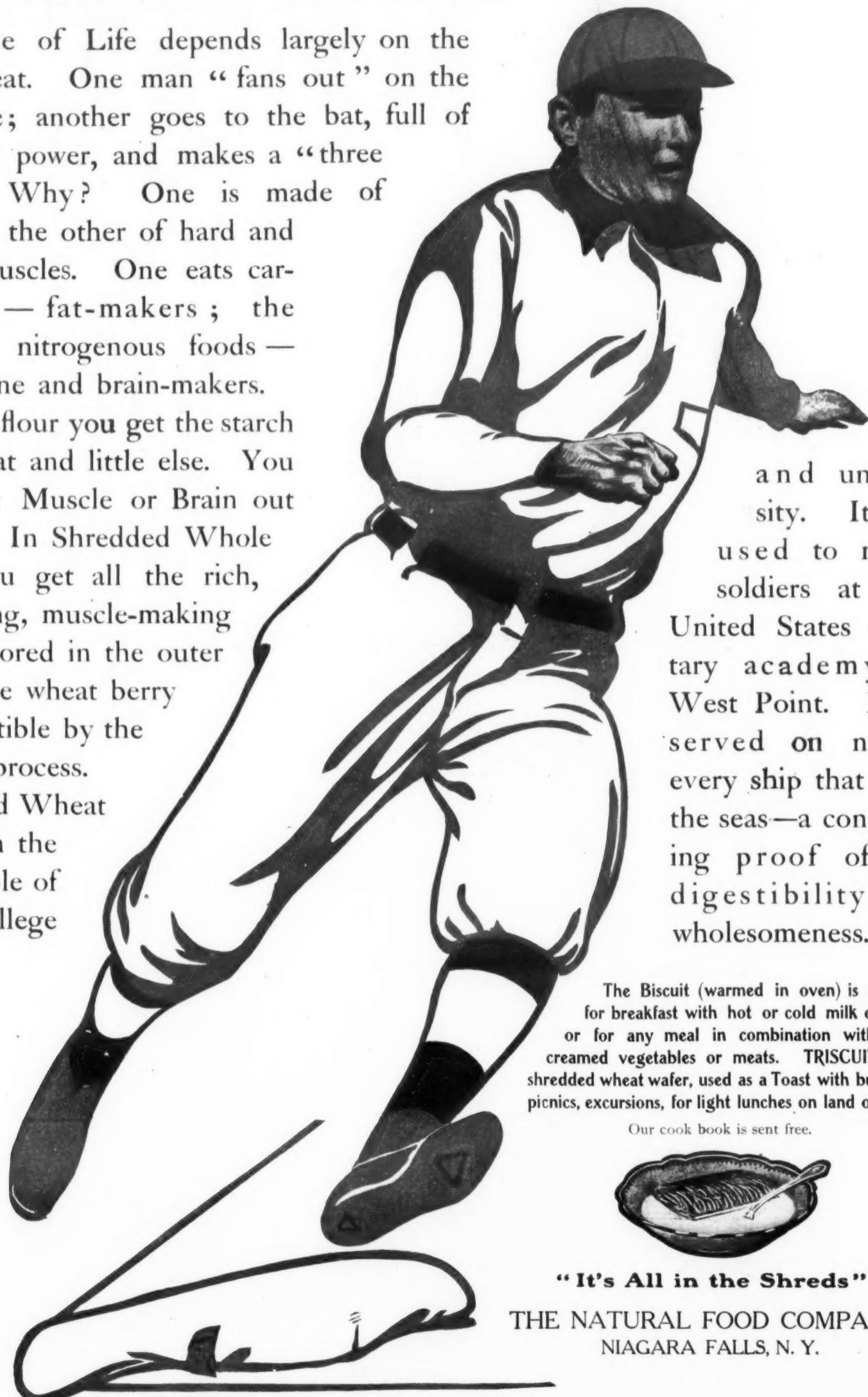
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A Home Run

in the game of Life depends largely on the food you eat. One man "fans out" on the home plate; another goes to the bat, full of energy and power, and makes a "three bagger." Why? One is made of flabby fat; the other of hard and tenuous muscles. One eats carbohydrates — fat-makers; the other eats nitrogenous foods — muscle, bone and brain-makers.

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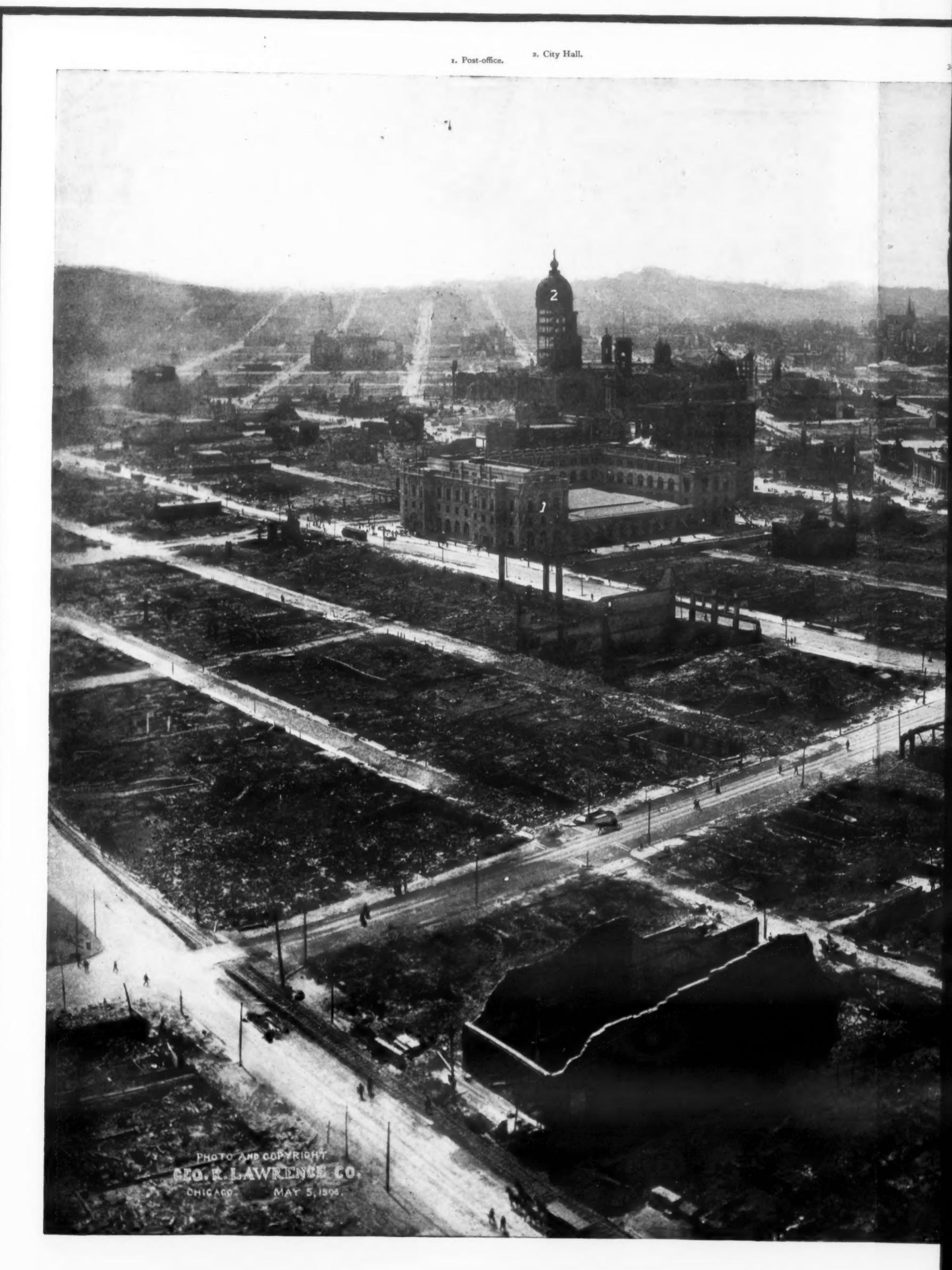
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3. Hibernia Bank.



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UNIQUE PICTURE TAKEN WITH A CAMERA SUSPENDED BY FIVE K
BUILDINGS AND ALSO MANY BLOC

MENT TO LESLIE'S WEEKLY, JUNE 7, 1906

4. United States Mint.

5. Nob Hill.

6. Flood residence.

7. Fairmont Hotel.

8. Emporium Department Store.



MADE—COMPLETE VIEW OF FIRE-SWEPT SAN FRANCISCO'S SIX SQUARE
BY FIVE KITES AT A HEIGHT OF ONE THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE CITY, SHOWING THE WRECKS OF THOU-
SANDS OF BLOCKS ALREADY CLEARED OF DEBRIS BY THE ENERGETIC CITIZENS.—See page 548.

7. Fairmont Hotel.

Emporium Department Store.

9. Telegraph Hill.

10. Chronicle B



IX SQUARE MILES OF RUINS.
WRECKS OF THOUSANDS OF

10. Chronicle Building. 11. Call Building.

